REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,193.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,, ...	,, 24
Three Months ,, ...	,, 14
One Month ,, ...	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. B. MATHEWS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1872, at 2 P.M.

	March 1872.		March 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave Tuticorin	17
,, Ratnagherry	10	,, Colombo	18
,, Vingorla	10	,, Galle	19
,, Carwar	11	,, Negapatam	22
,, Mangalore	12	,, Madras	25
,, Cannanore	13	,, Coconada	27
,, Tellicherry	13	,, Vizagapatam	28
,, Calicut	14	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Beypore	14	,, Gopaulpore	29
,, Cochin	15	,, False Point	30
,, Allepey	16	Arrive CALCUTTA	31

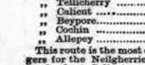
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1872, at noon.

	March 1872		
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSSORAH	20
,, Kurrachee	5	Arrive Fao	20
Arrive Guadur	6	,, Bushire	22
,, Muscat	8	,, Linga	27
,, Bunder Abbas	10	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Linga	12	,, Muscat	31
,, Bushire	14		April.
,, Fao	16	,, Guadur	2
Arrive BUSSORAH	17	Leave Kurrachee	5
		Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH the Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHISON, to the undermentioned PORTS on THURSDAY, the 29th February 1872, at 4 P.M., returning to Bombay on the 11th proximo :—

RUTNAGHERRY.	TELLICHERRY.
VINGORLA.	CALICUT.
CARWAR.	COCHIN.
MANGALORE.	ALLEPY.
CANNANORE.	

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 12	1 8	1 0	1 12	2 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched this Month.

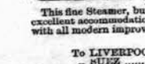
THE fine new s.s. RED GAUNTLET, Captain MANN, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power Engines, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Fine full-powered Screw Steamer CALEDON, 1,181 Tons Register, classed 90 years A 1 at Lloyd's, is intended to be despatched on the 7th March.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the Eastern Trade, has excellent accommodation for first Cabin Passengers, being fitted with all modern improvements.

FARES :

To LIVERPOOL	£45
,, SUEZ	£30
,, MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be obtained on board.

For Passage ONLY apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To be despatched on 12th March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 2,340 tons, J. S. CASTLE, Commander, late of the P. and O. Service. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description, with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£9	
,, Suez	36	23	8	
,, Port Said	38	24	9	
,, Alexandria	40	25	9-10	Including Wines.
,, Messina	50	34	14	Without Food.
,, Naples	50	34	14	
,, Leghorn	50	34	14	
,, Genoa	50	34	14	
,, Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1ST MARCH 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST APRIL 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 4th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain N. ROSKELL, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 12th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 9th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris

Per P. & O. Steamer.		Per Canal Steamer.	
To SUEZ	Rs. 500	To SUEZ	Rs. 350
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS.	170	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS.	170
	Rs. 700		Rs. 550

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,900 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
To LIVERPOOL	,, 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

Erato	1482 tons,	to sail	21st March.
Como	1500 ,,	,,	25th ,,
Palermo	1500 ,,	,,	7th April.
Urbino	1535 ,,	,,	14 h ,,
Othello	3000 ,,	,,	15th May.

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARES :

FIRST CLASS	£45
SECOND CLASS	£28
Children under 10—Half Fare	
Ditto 3—Free	

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

About April 10th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P. .....
Commander.

About April 15th, "EUROPEAN" 2,800 Tons, 450 H.P., ADRAMS, Commander.

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with Spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

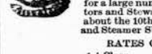
JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Upcountry, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.*

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamers URANUS, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., and AURORA, 3,338 Tons, 450 H.P., which have excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carry Doctors and Stewardesses will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March and 10th April respectively, and Steamer SULINA, about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To TRIESTE	£45	0	£35	0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33	6	£25	0	£14 6
To Suez	£32	8	£22	0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

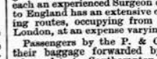
THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for Second Class, £2. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE. FREE Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 15, Meadow Street, 12th February 1872.



OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Can obtain, ready for immediate use, at the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

DECK SUITS	Rs. 17 0
OVERLAND SUITS	27 0
WARM SUITS	35 0
OVERCOATS AND INVERNESS CAPES	30 0 to 40 0
SLEEPING SUITS	6 8 to 17 8
DRESSING GOWNS	19 0 to 23 0
PYJAMAS ..... half doz.	16 8 to 18 8
OXFORD SHIRTS ..... half doz.	37 0
WHITE Do. ..... ,,	22 8 to 28 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC ..... ,,	22 8 to 28 0
BEST FLANNEL ..... ,,	49 0
SILK AND WOOL SHRUNK ..... ,,	52 0
UNDER VESTS, WARM ..... ,,	19 0 to 30 0
MERINO PANTS ..... ,,	30 0
COTTON SOCKS, WARM ..... per doz.	9 8 to 16 8
BEST MERINO ..... ,,	15 8 to 19 0
BATHING DRAWERS ..... per pair	2 0
KNITTED CARDIGAN JACKET ..... each	9 8
WARM GLOVES ..... per pair	2 4
,, MITTS ..... ,,	1 8
,, MUFFLERS ..... ,,	2 0
SCARFS AND TIES ..... each	12 to 3 4
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS ..... per doz.	5 0 to 18 0
TRAVELLING CAPS and HATS, &c.	3 8 to 5 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS	23 0 to 28 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS	
LADIES' BEST TRUNKS	43 0 to 45 0
SOLID LEATHER RIVETED	52 0 to 68 0
SOILED LINEN BAGS	4 12 to 5 12
CASH and COURIER BAGS	6 12 to 9 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS (BEST BIRCH)	9 8 to 13 8
TRAVELLING PILLOWS	1 12 to 2 0
SHEETS—BEST TWILLED (WASHED) per pair	9 8 to 13 8
PILLOW CASES ..... ,,	1 8
RUGS, BEST WHITNEY ..... each	12 8 to 16 8
SCARLET BLANKETS ..... ,,	11 0
RUG STRAPS ..... ,,	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer NORTH TYNE, 1,209 Tons, 120 Horse Power, built in 1870, and classed 90 A1 in Lloyd's, will be despatched EARLY in MARCH.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Venice or Trieste	£ 45
To Suez	,, 30
To Port Said	,, 32

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871 specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, and having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the END of MARCH.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£ 50
To Suez	,, 30
To Malta	,, 40

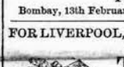
Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.



THE new Steam-ship REDEWATER, 1,429 Tons, 140 Horse Power, 800 effective, classed A 1, 100, at Lloyds, W. RICHARDS, Commander.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for Thirty Passengers and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched about the 15TH MARCH.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st Class to Liverpool	£ 50
1st Class to Suez	,, 30
1st Class to Malta	,, 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents for Captain Richards.

Bombay, 24th February 1872.

NOTICE.—The CARGO of the Steamer REDEWATER, arrived from Liverpool, is now being landed, and Consignees are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders to be sent for inspection to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Richards.

Bombay, 24th February 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

VALUABLE AND MODERN NEW MISCELLANEOUS READING BOOKS.

(Handsomely bound in Morocco.)

Comprising standard Works of all classes.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., and to commence at or about 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of 2 cases of new Miscellaneous Reading Books, comprising standard works of all classes.

Catalogues with the fullest particulars have been published, and may be had at the Auctioneers' Rooms, where the Books are on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED DHOLLERA COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Barrackhana, in the Timber Depot of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., on account of Mr. Rustomjee Nowrojee.

About 28 tons superior Moulmein Teak Boards, 10 by 1, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, S. S. Orlando.

NEB in a (diamond) | No. 9—1 Bale Grey Shirtings (oil damaged).

50 Pieces 38½ yard 39 inch 8¼ lbs.
23—1 Bale do. do. 7 lbs.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English Mahogany Rosewood richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a valuable gilt 28 day Clock, a handsome Dark Bay Arab Horse, a splendid collection of choice plants, &c., at The Wilderness, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 28th, and THURSDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker, the same comprises, handsome sets of rich vine leaf pattern and hollow stem glassware, rich linnen, breakfast and tea services, best Sheffield cutlery, rich and hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, waiters, toastracks, sets of King's pattern spoons and forks, handsome dessert knives and forks, in mahogany cases for 18 and 24 persons, single and double branched table candlesticks, silver ware, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces for 28 persons, sideboard, dumbwaiters, teapoys, dining-room chairs, circular, pier and other tables, handsome English rosewood easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome centre ottoman, rich drawing-room carpet, handsome plated double and light arm and chandeliers, Lady's English walnutwood writing table, China lacquered easy chairs, a solid marble table, handsome English brass four-post bedsteads, a blackwood ditto, camp cots, bed-room safes, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes and almirahs, China camphorwood chest of drawers, first-rate double barrelled guns in case by G. E. Dawes, Green, Forsyth and Co., and John Blisset, a five chamber revolver by Deane, Adams and Deane, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, garden seats, China flower pot stands, garden engines, sets of English double and single harness, Lady's and Gentleman's saddles by Grant and Sons, and Wilkinson and Kidd, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M. on the first day of sale.

A handsome high-caste Dark Bay Arab Riding Horse.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold precisely at 7 o'clock A.M. on the 28th instant.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Tucker's handsome plated Chandeliers, a valuable 8-Day Clock by James McCabe, rich Table Ornaments, a splendid collection of rare, Plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 4th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full toned Mahogany grand Square by C. H. Rehrdar, a fine clear full size slate Billiard Table by "Tournstone & Co.," a handsome English-built Circular glass-fronted double seated Brougham by "Lewis—Calcutta," a very handsome Grey Arab Charger, height 14-2½, a handsome high caste Bay Horse, height 14-3, a splendid mover, goes in single and double harness, a powerful pleasant Australian, Brougham do., plants, &c., at "Altamont," Khumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 19th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Carriage, Horses, &c., the propey ty of C. M. Kuta, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood and Mazanzar Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery, and Glassware, a Miniature Billiard Table and if not previously disposed of a handsome Landau, lately received from England in perfect order, by Robert Ness and Son, a new Cab Buggy made to order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Australian Horse, rising six, goes in single or double harness, height 15-3, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 26th March, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1872.

WANTED.

WANTED, a CLERK of the WORKS to SUPERINTEND the ERECTION of the COMPANY'S MILL at Bhownugger. Applications, in writing, stating Salary required and enclosing Copies of Testimonials, will be received by the Undersigned. None but experienced hands holding First-class Testimonials need apply.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers, Bhownugger Mills & Press Co., Limited.

WANTED, a PARTNER by an old established EUROPEAN FIRM (with Branches) in general trade, in an Up-country Military Station, to RE-PLACE one who has recently RETIRED from the BUSINESS in consequence of ILL-HEALTH. Capital required.—Apply to Messrs. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a spacious HOUSE, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Sma l Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws. House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 124, Small Colaba.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Garden.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Lord's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. R. FELL & SON have been instructed to submit to public Auction, at their Rooms, in East Street, POONA, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 21st March, the following properties :—

AT SHOLAPORE—LOT 1.

All the right, title, and interest of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, known as the Prince of Wales Railway Hotel, shop, warehouses, dwelling houses, and buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement six acres or thereabouts, registered under No. 40, situate on the north side of a Public Road leading from the Sudder Bazaar to the Railway Station at Sholapore in the Deccan, and bounded on the east by land now or lately belonging to Government, on the west partly by property belonging to Mahomed Aly, Jemadar, and partly by property belonging to Muncherjee Palloojee, on the north by the Cavalry Lines, and on the south by the said Public Road leading from the Sudder Bazaar to the Railway Station.

LOT 2.

All the right, title, and interest of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, of and in all that piece or parce of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or Bungalow and buildings standing thereon, known as Captain Jackson's Bungalow, registered under No. 17, situate at Sholapore in the Deccan, and bounded on the east by garden ground now or lately belonging to Narayandass Marwaree, on the west by garden ground, now or lately belonging to Hokka Shet Gankar, on the north by a vacant piece of ground belonging to Government, and on the south by garden ground, now or lately belonging to Syed Aly, Moonshee.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated ground, situate in the immediate vicinity of Sholapore aforesaid, known by the name of Joobud, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and twelve goontas and three quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 18, and bounded on the east and north by the boundary line of the village of Kegnaum, on the west by the Public Road, and on the south by Lot 4.

LOT 4.

All that piece or parcel of ground adjoining Lot 3, known also by the name of Joobud, containing twenty-seven acres and seven goontas and three quarters of a goonta, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 19, and bounded on the north by the farm of Janoo Mahar, on the south by the farm, registered under No. 20, on the east by the boundary line of the village of Kegnaum, and on the west by the farm known by the name of Thulgaum Goorow.

AT PAUNGUNENT—LOT 5.

The two bungalows known as "Welton Villa" and "Melbourne Cottage," together with the out-houses belonging thereto, and about 21 beegas of land well stocked with trees, and abundantly supplied with water.

Conditions of sale can be seen at the Auctioneer's or at the office of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

TABLE LAMPS ;

with

bronzed, or richly cut-glass, pedestals ;

a handsome selection just landed, at each

Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 60, 64 and 70.

Girandoles ;

three light with lustres,

at each

Rs. 50, 54, 58, and 60.

Pendent Hall Lamps ;

at each

Rs. 10-8, 12, 13-8, 15, 27, 30, and 34.

Pendent Argand Lamps ;

at each

Rs. 30, 34, 36, 40, 43, 48, 50 and 56.

Kerosine Oil Lamps ;

at each

Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 36 40, 45, and 50.

Lanterns,

ANCHOR, BULL'S EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MUSIC,

AT ENGLISH PRICE FOR CASH.

Prices marked in Shillings.

SONGS.

	s. d.
For lack of gold he left me	3 0
Just touch her Harp gently	3 0
'Twas like a spirit's sigh	3 0
Captain Jinks *of the Horse Marines*	3 0
Captain Rink *of the Plungers*	3 0
Norah, sweet Norah	3 0
Signora	3 0
Drive home	3 0
I'll build a flower blooming	4 0
Farewell, the breeze blows Fair	4 0
Ariel	3 0
Forging of the anchor	4 0
Return to me	3 0
Gold and Gray	3 0
Oh loving heart trust on	4 0
Be true	4 0
What shall I sing ?	4 0
Never a care have I	3 0
She answered yes	4 0
Evening bringeth my heart back to thee	4 0
She dwelt in yonder star	4 0
In the time of a ple blossom	4 0
I wait for thee, my only love .....

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH FEBRUARY.

London..	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Colr bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Richmond (s)	McNabb	Cardiff, Dec. 13.
	Keeraia Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin, Feb. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Ada (s)	Tatchell	London via Havre.
	Derby (s)	Newman	Liverpool.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Coast and Goa.
	Columbian (s)	Angove	China, &c.
	Cora	Coombs	Calcutta.
	Louisa	Lever	Amherst.
	Sam Mendel	Hill	Liverpool.
	Berks Letchimy	Walkey	Kurrachee.
	Kate Davenport	Duncan	Calcutta.

MILITARY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Acting Govr. Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W S. Paterson to resign H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service from the 9th prox.

The Acting Govr. Genl in Council is pleased to permit Sir Charles Parry Hobhouse, Baronet, to resign H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service from the 27th Dec. last.

Mr. H. Read, Deputy Commr. of the 4th Class, in the Central Provinces, and officiating in the 3rd class, reverted to his substantive appointment from the forenoon of the 25th Jan. 1872, the date on which Mr. J. H. Fisher, Offg Deputy Commr., 3rd class, assumed charge of the Wardha district.

In the exercise of the power vested in him by the last Clause of Sec. 2 of the European Vagrancy Act, 1869, H. E. the Acting Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to extend Secs. 4 to 16 (both inclusive), 19, 20, 24, and 29 of the said Act to the Punjab, as well as to the dominions of the Princes and States in alliance with H. M., situated within the limits of that Province, with effect from the date of the republication of this Notification in the local Gazette of the Govt. of the Punjab.

The foot-note attached to Clause 2, of the Rules relating to the employment of Military Officers in the Civil and Pol. Depts., published in the Notification of this Dept., No. 3101, dated 5th Oct. 1 871, is hereby cancelled.

Under Sec. 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Acting Govr. Genl. in Council authorizes the affiliation in Arts, up to the standard of the First Arts Examination, of the Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st ult.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Capt. J. Herschel, R.E., Offg. Deputy Supt., 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, in Notification No. 18, dated the 10th ult., is hereby cancelled.

Capt. Llewellyn Wavell, Pen. S. C., Probationary Asst. Supt. of Revenue Survey, is confirmed as an Asst. Supt., 2nd grade, with effect from the 27th Jan. 1872.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Acting Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint Surg. J. Ewart, M.D., to officiate in medical charge of the Mysore Princes, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surg. Major J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt. Col. J. F. Tennant received charge of the Calcutta Mint from Surg. Major J. F. Sheklet-n on the forenoon of the 10th inst, and made over charge of it to Lt. Col. H. Hyde on the forenoon of the 15th idem.

Surg. Major J. F. Shackleton received charge of the office of Assistant Master of the Calcutta Mint from Surg. H. E. Busteed on the forenoon of the 10th inst.

The Acting Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to direct that the following be added at the end of Rule I, Sec. 66, Civil Pension Code :—

and gratuities are to be calculated on "average emoluments" (as defined in this Rule) instead of on "emoluments."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Francis Hallowell Inglefield, of the Ben. S. C., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs, for six months, without pay, under the Regulations of 1854, vice barking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engrs., who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the dates specified :—

Date of arrival in India, 4th Nov. 1871.

Lts. James Campbell Barker and Charles Arthur Crompton, date of arrival at Fort William, 1st Dec. 1871.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Royal Engrs. are placed at the disposal of the P. W. D., with effect from the 4th Nov. 1871 :—

Lts. James Campbell Barker and Charles Arthur Crompton.

The following order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is confirmed :—

Granting Capt. F. Hammond, of the Ben. S. C., 2nd Squad. Officer, 5th Punjab Cav., furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, under the furlough Regulations of 1868.

Deputy Inspir. Genl. of Hospls Joseph Rose, who vacated his staff appointment in the Medical Dept. under the provision of G. G. O. No. 345, dated 18th April 1871, is re-appointed permanently to the Administrative Medical Staff of this Presidency, with effect from the 18th Jan. 1872, vice Deputy Insptr Genl. of Hospls. G. E. Morton, M.D., who vacated on the expiration of his furlough, noticed in that gazette.

Surg. Major Joseph Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., of the Medical Dept. (Hony. Physician to H. M.), Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and ex-officio First Surg., College Hospital, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 39 of 1872.

The following appointments are made :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—1st Cavalry.

Capt. F. Weldon, of the Mad. S. C., to officiate as Squad. Sub. during the period Lt. Hamilton may officiate as Adjt. or until further orders.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—1st Punjaub Infantry.

Capt. A. Vallings, of the Beng. S. C., to be Adjutant.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

Appointing Capt. F. Weldon, of the Mad. S. C., attached to the 29th Regt. Mad. N. I., to be Offg. Squad Sub., 1st Cav., Hyderabad Contingent.

Lt. Col. J. H. Jenkins, Deputy Asst. Comy. Genl. 1st class, having returned from furlough to Europe, is appointed to officiate as Asst. Comy. Genl., 1st class, with effect from 1st Feb. 1872, from which date junior officers acting in higher grades will revert to their proper places in the Dept.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Ens. John James Money-Simons, of the 41st Foot, 1st Wing Sub., 24th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., 2nd Jan. 1871.

Ens. J. J. Money-Simons, of the 41st Foot, 1st Wing Sub., 24th (Punjab) Regt. N. I., admitted to the Ben. S. C. in G. G. O. No. 173 of this date, will rank in the Lt. in that Corps, under the operation of para. 81 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the

Major Crosbie's ... b w g Pretender ... 11 1 Hackney ... 2

Mulatto was down on the card, but did not turn out, and the game was a match between Pretender and Nicholas. Nicholas led off with the lead, kept it passing the stewards' stand, and lost it only at the half mile from home, where Pretender drew up, passed, and was never overreached, winning anyhow. In the weighing tent, however, Hackney weighed light, owing to his long neck, and the win was awarded to Nicholas.—Time—3m. 25 secs. Everybody backed Pretender.

4TH RACE.—"The Malet Stakes."—Rs. 400 from the Fund. A handicap open to all horses that started during the meeting. 1½ miles. 5 G. M. entrance. 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Entrances to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the race. Weights to be announced before noon : acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day.

	st. lbs.
The Peeler's ... b aus g PromisedLand	10 0 Policeman ... 1
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ... b aus h Octavia	10 0 Capt. Stack ... 2
H. H. Aga Khan's ... b aus m Oats	9 7 Mr. Maitland ... 3
Mr. Mackenzie's ... b aus h Seedee	9 7 Mr. Stanton ... 4

Betting 2 to 1 against Octavia ; 3 to 1 against Promised Land ; and 4 to 1 against any of the others. This was a beautiful race—quick, earnest, and exciting. Promised Land, who was guided to glory by the well-known Major Probyn, who albeit deprived of one arm manages to win "hands down" as well and as often as any other man, led at the first turning. Down the straight Octavia made a match of it with Promised Land. Neck and neck the pair rushed home between the ropes till passing the judge's box, when Octavia, who was splendidly ridden by Captain Stack, had to yield by a head. Time—1m. 59½ sec.

6TH RACE.—"The Arab Selling Race."—For all Arabs. Rs. 200 from the Fund. ¾ miles. Gentlemen riders. Entrance 3 G. M. The second horse to save his stakes.

	st. lbs.
H. H. Aga Khan's ... g a h Alexander	9 7 Mr. Maitland. 1
Major Probyn's ... g a h Elphinstone	10 7 Owner ... 2
Capt. Affleck's ... g a h Royal Duke	12 7 Mr. Atkinson. 3
Mr. Chandler's ... g a h Sirmust	9 7 Owner ... 3
Mr. A.'s ... b a h Brigand	9 7 Mr. Elliott ... 4

In this race the good wine had been kept to the last. A better contest did not occur throughout the meeting. All the entrants got off together, Sirmust and Alexander cutting out the work. Down the straight the struggle was magnificent. All the five were in a bunch. Till the last moment who should win it was impossible to say. Alexander seemed to show some head, but Major Probyn was working hard next the rails with Elphinstone ; Royal Duke was tearing into it ; Brigand was being flogged as he never was before ; and Sirmust, although unwell, was kept close up by Captain Stack. Royal Duke, Alexander and Elphinstone seemed to rush past the judge's box in a straight line, and although the flat went forth that Elphinstone made a dead heat with Alexander, and that Royal Duke was second, the race was so wonderfully even that some believed and still believe one thing and some another as to the winner of the stakes.

Thus finished the third day's sport.

In reference to our report of Saturday's races a correspondent writes :—

"Owing to a dispute as to which horse followed the Sweet Briar in the fifth race of Saturday, about which you write that Sweet Briar was the first, and Brigand and Mameluke a good second and third, instead of Brigand, a good second, please read Bijou the second, as Brigand was not seen at all till the following sixth start of four horses, whose order stands thus ;—1, Alexander ; 2, Sirmust ; 3, Brigand ; 4, Clipper."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. DERBY, 1,074 tons, Captain S. M. Newman, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 5,962 bales cotton, 247 bales wool, 330 cwt. coir yarn, 1,238 cwt. galls, 230 cwt. horns, and the following passengers :—Mrs. Maurice and Mr. McCulloch.

THE S. S. RICHMOND, 769 tons, Captain R. McNabb, arrived yesterday from Cardiff, via the Suez Canal, (December 13th,) with a general cargo, and four deck passengers. She toughed at Malta, Port Said, Alexandria, Jedda, and Hoodooda, and is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rs. 42 0 0
Half Year	,, 24 0 0
Three Months	,, 14 0 0
One Month	,, 5 0 0
One Week	,, 1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Fall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	,, 0 4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

MAN—February 23rd, at Joanpore, the wife of G. O. Man, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

CROFTON—February 18th, at The Groves, Simla, Janette Berberie, the beloved wife of the Rev. H. W. Crofton, Chaplain.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1872.

LAST month we noticed the Bombay Administration Report for 1870-71, which had appeared a short time previously, drawing especial attention to the political section (or chapter according to the nomenclature adopted in the Report this year), which contains in a compact form a mass of useful information regarding the various States of Western India. In our remarks on the Canara Land Settlement Case we naturally alluded to the chapter on Surveys in the Administration Report as setting forth the official view of that most important question ; and we also acknowledged our indebtedness to the report for some light regarding the purchase of the Elphinstone Company's property by the State, and the Bunder Fees' Act.

The Report this year is such an improvement on its predecessors, that it deserves mention as a literary work, not only on account of the interest of some of the topics it embraces, but as regards the general style and get-up of the book. The new type, the marginal headings, and the arrangement of the appendices, show that the officer who was entrusted with publishing the Report this year did not content himself, as it seems was the custom in former years, with bringing together a set of tabular statements added to a few dry remarks more or less to the point. Not that the present form of the work is altogether perfect. Far from it. Among the most evident defects is the unscientific grouping of the subjects, which seems to be done quite at hazard without any attempt at system. Surely some other arrangement can be adopted. Why not that current in Bengal ? It is most important that in all these Presidency Reports there should be symmetry. This is specially true when we come to examine the statistics. A mass of figures published by one Government cannot by themselves have half the value as when they can be compared with the figures put forth by another Government ; and it is with this end, of course, that the Census is being taken generally throughout India. When Dr. Hunter has in his office all the Census Returns, and all the statistical tables from each Government, prepared on a uniform system, then he will be able to publish some information worthy of the grand official title he bears. At present all that can be done with these isolated publications is to compare the various returns from the reports of the various departments. Secondly, insist upon the statistics being furnished in the forms prescribed by the Statistical Committee, and let them relate to the same period as the body of the Report. In the present work the year under review is 1870-71, but some only of the statistics refer to 1870-71, (those from Aden for instance,) while the rest refer to the year from 1st January to 31st December 1870.

Under the heading "Statistics of Protection," (borrowed we suppose from the forms prescribed by the Statistical Committee,) we are treated to a mass of figures, which are divided into three classes, *i. e.* Civil Justice, Criminal Justice, and Police. The first statement under the heading of Civil Justice is interesting. We learn that in the small district of Ratnagherry the suits for rent of land are numerically equal to half the number of similar suits *in all the other districts put together*. The figures are 775 and 1,513. The cause of this anomalous state of things is to be found no doubt in the existence of the khotee tenure, which prevails in Ratnagherry, and the pernicious effects of which are evident everywhere in the district. The fact of there being middlemen between Government and the ryot must result in continual demands for rent. It is to be feared that the operations of the Revenue Survey have not tended to bring about a better state of things. On the contrary the ryot, through obtaining the position of an "occupant," has in many cases deceived himself with the idea that he has ceased to be a tenant, and thus put himself into a state of opposition to the khot. Hence these numerous suits for rent. Whatever the cause may be—and the question is a long and intricate one—it is clear that there must be an anomalous state of things when a small district like Ratnagherry has 775 suits for rent in one year, compared with the large areas of Khandeish and Ahmednuggur, in which districts the number of such suits is six and twenty-six respectively. On the other hand the overwhelming number of suits for debt on written contract, which is debited to Khandeish—over twenty-five thousand,—tells a mournful tale of the poverty of that district.

Turning to appeals, it is to be hoped that there is a misprint in Table III., and that the average duration of each appeal in the Ahmedabad District Court is two months and three days, and not two *years* and three days. It is difficult to understand why, if the file of the Senior Assistant Judge of Sholapoor is shown distinct from the file of the Poona District Court, the same course is not followed with regard to Kulladghee and Belgaum. Perhaps the figures would tell too much against Belgaum, if deprived of the number from its Subordinate Court, or perhaps the Sholapoor figures tell such a striking tale, that they deserve a column to themselves. At Ahmedabad a Judge, a Joint Judge, and two Assistant Judges disposed of 614 appeals : next comes Sholapoor, where one Senior Assistant Judge is credited with the large number of 404, a number which is not reached by any other Court, though some of them possessed an Assistant Judge as well as a Judge. And this is not the only wonderful thing in connection with the Sholapoor Court. Not only must the Senior Assistant Judge have been an exceedingly quick worker, but the Subordinate Judges under him must be deemed to have been almost perfect. For, out of the 404 appeals, in one case only was the decision reversed. His brother Senior Assistant Judge, on the contrary, at Kulladghee, though he disposed of 132 appeals only, felt compelled to reverse the decision of the Subordinate Judge in more than 26 per cent. of the cases. What is the reason of this great difference ? There may be several, but we venture to think that one may be described in language borrowed from a shrewd remark made in the Judicial Chapter of this very report anent the appeals from the decisions of the Magistracy. In fact these variations are due probably rather to peculiar views and idiosyncracies of the Appellate Judges than to any marked difference in the experience, ability, and carefulness of the Subordinate Judges taken as a body of any particular district, as compared with the Subordinate Judges of any other district.

Another point to be learned from these statistics is that the work of the Tanna Court cannot go on much longer as that district is at present constituted. No less than 750 appeals were filed in the year 1870. Why, even the present staff of judicial officers at Tanna (*i. e.* a Judge, a Joint Judge, and an Assistant Judge) are hardly sufficient to cope with such a Herculean task. The remedy is so apparent, that it is quite surprising that Government has not applied it ere now. Nassick has now become a district of itself, with its staff of Collector and Assistant Collectors. It is likewise a district of great importance, and yet it possesses no District Court. All appeals made from decisions of Subordinate Judges in the Nassick district have to be heard at Tanna. The result is continual annoyance and vexation to the people, and ever increasing arrears of appeals on the file of the Tanna Court. It is no use pointing to the fact that the Joint Judge has been sent to Tanna. That is only a partial remedy. If that officer is to be of real service, he should be sent to Nassick itself, or, better far, let a District Judge be established at Nassick with its Bar and usual accompaniments. It is naturally a most inconvenient thing for three Judges to be located in one Court with only one set of vakils to plead before them. This is the state of things at Tanna now. Besides, there is the great inconvenience which is always to be met in respect of Court accommodation. It is not fair in Government to try and put three horses into two stables. In fact, the appointment of a Joint Judge is in itself an anomaly, and we shall be glad to see it abolished. Whatever is done, it is clear that there is urgent necessity for sending a judicial officer to Nassick ; and considering the immense revenue which, according to one of the native papers, Government reaps from the sale of stamp papers in the Tanna district, it is to be hoped that Government will not act niggardly but give the Nassick people a Judge of their own. The same remarks apply in a great measure to Kaira. Here is a district, though small, yet one of the wealthiest in the Presidency, and abounding in litigation. The chief town of the district possesses a most commodious Court-house with a Judge's residence, and yet Government with an unworthy stinginess provides the people of Kaira with a Judge by fits and starts only. On the other hand, to abolish the Senior Assistant Judge's Court at Broach seems to have been a suitable arrangement, for at the close of 1870 the appeals on the Surat file (including Broach) numbered 89 only. This is a great contrast to the small district of Ratnagherry, where the arrears of appeals had amounted to 741. This no doubt is owing—as we showed above—to the unfortunate state of things at present existing in the Southern Conkan, and this view is borne out by an examination of Table VIII. of these statistics, from which it is seen that the time of the Judge and Assistant Judge at Ratnagherry is taken up with trying more suits against Government than in any other district except Tanna, which includes Nassick and Colaba.

We have referred only to the statistics relating to Civil Justice. No doubt if the tables of Criminal Justice, those relating to the police, &c., were examined, equally interesting facts could be gleaned. We will merely refer to one or two striking points. In "Public Works" the statement of Imperial Expenditure tells us that nearly thirteen lacs were spent on buildings for the accommodation of European troops, whereas only about Rs. 32,000 could be spared for the native troops, of which Rs. 30,000 were spent in Dhoolia (a place where it is hoped troops will in time be not located at all). Indeed, now that the palatial military hospital has been completed at that place, Government with its usual consistency will probably immediately order the removal of all troops, unless, indeed, the building tumbles down, when of course all troops will be ordered to stay.

We must not omit another interesting statistic. Table I. of "Miscellaneous" tells us that in the Sattara district there are no less than 65 Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850. In fourteen of these the yearly expenditure was under Rs. 100 ! Comment on this is needless. Fancy the inhabitants of 14 towns or villages being harrassed with municipal taxes, (in addition to non-agricultural cesses and Heaven knows what,) in order to have the privilege of paying a carkoon, whose duty it is to pay a sweeper. This is the fruit of a pernicious doctrine which used to be current among Revenue Officers some years ago, and according to which to establish a Municipality was the highest mark of a holy zeal.

We have quoted enough to show that the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1870-71 affords food for much reflection. We venture to offer a word of advice to the compiler. In next year's Report omit the introductory remarks, and confine yourself to the statistics.

To commemorate the happy restoration to health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C. S. I., yesterday made a formal offer to the Governor of Bombay of half a lac of rupees, in addition to a lac previously given, for building a new Elphinstone High School. Mr. Sassoon's first contribution for this benevolent and most useful purpose was given on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Bombay ; and it was at that time understood that Government would supply the rest of the money required for the school. There has been some difficulty, however, in getting any grant of public money for the school ; and, rather than that there should be any further delay, Mr. Sassoon has now increased his gift to a lac and a half, a sum which it is believed will be sufficient to pay for the construction of a commodious and handsome school. It is hoped that Sir S. Fitzgerald will be able to lay the foundation stone before leaving Bombay.

ALL Military Officers who have attended the Camp of Exercise "on leave, for instruction," are to count the time spent at Delhi as duty, and without prejudice to their claims to privilege leave.

CALCUTTA has determined, like Bombay, to have a Society to represent the interests of the ratepayers. A public meeting of the rate-payers of the suburbs of Calcutta was to be held on Saturday afternoon at Bhowanipore, with a view to form a "Suburban Rate-payers' Association."

FROM 1st to 15th February, promissory notes to the amount of 10 lakhs of rupees were enfaced in India for payment in London, and during the same time 12 lakhs were re-transferred to India, leaving 2 lakhs in favour of India, and reducing the balance against India to 33 lakhs.

WHEN the Maharajah of Cashmere received the intelligence of Lord Mayo's assassination, he was seated in Durbar. He immediately ordered the Durbar to be broken up, and all public offices in his State to be closed for the space of three days. His Highness also expressed the deepest sorrow at the sad event.

THE Mahomedan community of Allahabad on Monday held a public meeting in the Khooshree Baugh, to express their abhorrence of, and grief at, the assassination of the Viceroy. On Tuesday, they were to hold another meeting to return thanks for the preservation of the Prince of Wales.

WITH reference to clause 4, paragraph 3, of the circular letter published in G. G. O. No. 274, dated 23rd March 1861, regarding the custody and condition of arms issued to Volunteer corps in India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the addition to the above clause of the following rules as applicable to India :—

"That in the event of a Commandant resigning command, an immediate report is to be made to Government of the name of his successor. With this report is to be forwarded a new receipt for the arms and accoutrements issued by Government to the corps. Unless this Notification and new receipt is received, the officer who signed the original receipt will still be held responsible for the condition of the arms : and should any, on inspection, be found injured or missing, steps will be taken to recover the value from the signer of the original receipt.

"All arms and accoutrements issued to Volunteer corps are to be inspected twice a year by an officer deputed for this duty."

WHEN Lord Napier took the oaths of office on Friday last, upon assuming the Governor-Generalship, he addressed the Council, Personal Staff, and other official gentlemen present, in the following eloquent words :—

"Gentlemen,—I have to claim your sympathy in the performance of the saddest duty of my life. The seat which I have the honor to occupy for a moment has been opened to me by a cruel crime perpetrated against the most just and most compassionate of men.

"It would be superfluous for me now to expatiate on the merits of the statesman and the friend whom we have lost, though no one knew those merits better than myself, and no one felt them more. Other voices more eloquent and authoritative have done full justice to the dead, but during the brief period of my presence in your deliberation it will be my study to honor his memory, to follow his counsels, and to benefit by his example.

"Gentlemen, if I find myself surrounded here by friends and not by strangers, it is still to his goodness that I owe this consolation and advantage.

"You gave your cordial, zealous, independent support to the Earl of Mayo in the labours and responsibilities of his beneficent and successful Government—I need not express my confidence that you will grant me the like assistance—assistance of which I shall stand in far greater need."

THE areas irrigated during the past three years in the North-Western Provinces have been, 1868-69, 1,441,917 acres; 1869-70,1, 089,673 acres; and 1870-71,1,051,355 acres, so that the total area irrigated this year falls short of last year's returns by 38,318 acres. In the khurreef returns there was a decrease of 103,472 acres, while in the rubbee an increased area of 65,154 acres was irrigated. The decrease in the khurreef area has been explained to be due to the abundant and favourably distributed rain-fall as compared with that of 1869-70, which was fitful and uncertain. The rain-fall during the rubbee season was chiefly confined to the months of January and February ; there was no rain in November and March (both months of high demands for irrigation), and only a small quantity very locally distributed in the months of October and December. This will account to a great extent for the increase in area irrigated. This increase was pretty general throughout the Doab, the only three districts which show a decrease being Saharunpore, Cawnpore, and Humeerpore. The district in which the largest increase took place was Bareilly, amounting to 17,486 acres, or 185 per cent. more than in 1869-70. This is understood to be due to the partial opening of Paha and Kylass Canals. Etawah also shows an increase of about 34 per cent. on the rubbee. The Doon, Bijnour, and Futtehgurh, also show a considerable increase. The rubbee crops on which the increase chiefly occurred were—wheat, 77,931 ; other cereals, 6,830. The increase on wheat, amounting to over 20 per cent. on last year's returns, is considered to be due to the dry October and November, and to the hot winds which prevailed in March, drying up the fields just before the ripening of the grain.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE British Medical Officers of the Meerut Circle are about to lose their medical chief, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Dr. Gordon, who goes home on relief by Dr. Innes.

IT is believed that Captain R. H. Grant, A. D. C. to the late lamented Viceroy and formerly Commissary of Ordnance here, will return to Allahabad as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General in the place of Captain Chapman, who goes to Lucknow.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. TOMBS returned to Allahabad on Saturday night, having accomplished his inspection at Dinapore, Segowlie, Benares, and Chunar. The Major-General will, we believe, remain at his headquarters until the middle of March, when he proceeds to Cawnpore to inspect there.—*Pioneer*.

WE fear the Allahabad Division is about shortly to loose its military chief. It is understood that Sir Henry Tombs will be transferred to the Oudh Division from the beginning of April next. Captain Chapman, hitherto Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General here, has already been attached to the same division, and proceeds to Lucknow at once to relieve Captain Montgomery, who has obtained leave to Europe. It is believed that Major Schmid, at present General Tombs' Assistant Adjutant-General here, will also follow him to Lucknow in August, on the expiry of Major Jerome's tour on the Staff.—*Ibid*.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear that Mr. Hope, our Acting Municipal Commissioner, is very anxious to get out of this by next June, and after the assault made on him on Saturday last by Thomas, the son of Ormiston, I really don't wonder at it ; but, if nothing is to be done towards repairing the roads during his acting régime, I for one shall not be sorry if he can prevail upon himself to leave us earlier.

There can be no doubt but what Crawford was an awful mistake ; it's clear to me, if I want to be popular, I must feel this ; but I can't help remembering that, while Crawford bled me for taxes, he mended the highways ; Hope bleeds me much the same, but don't mend them at all, at all events in our parts, and the result is that the springs of my brougham are smashed, and Jaffer's man comes in with a bill at one door while the Municipal wheel-tax collector goes out at another ; and I am, to all intents and purposes, called upon to pay four times as much for the blessings of Hope as I did for the iniquities of Crawford.

It's an astonishing thing how expensive reform is. Now even in this village there is the extra 500 a month for the talent, there are the absentee allowances to Crawford and Tulloch, acting allowances to Walton, &c., and with all this reform we haven't yet got rid of Forbes' *bête noir*, the Municipal offices, and we still have got a Municipal chief who snubs the Bench and pooh-poohs their resolutions if not in accordance with his own views ; but there—it is not difficult to find out what our reforming has cost one way and another, but can any rising young statesman show the gain ?

There is one man, however, we can't get rid of. Fretting and fussing, and always pressed for time, goes the man of physic, charged to the full with sanitary arrangements and the family trees from *demi monde*, and in my mind he is the worst tyrant of all. Day after day does that infernal furnace of filth burn away on the Flats with the smoke and stink rolling in mephitic clouds over the best part of the island, half suffocating all in its passage—and we curse and swear, cough and sneeze, and put up with it. Why will he do it? why are remonstrances to him like water on a duck's back ? Some say it is an attempt to vanquish the mosquito legions at the Club that his filth, it is said, in the first instance, brought there. Others say he is trying to prove he can create a bigger nuisance than the drain, whose odours fill the air for miles around ; but I'll bet a dollar he can't do that, the thing that can beat the bouquet of last night has yet to be discovered. But, whatever may be his reasons, I hope to goodness that on this day of universal thanksgiving his heart may be softened, and he will direct that, for the future, this one nuisance shall be discontinued.

27th February. X.

INTOLERANCE AT GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In one of the leading articles in your issue of the 22nd instant, you have expressed surprise and wonderment at the decree which the Bania-Bhatia community possessed up to very recently, from H. H. the Row of Kutch against that of the Bhoras of the place, that "no Bhora was upon any account to ride on horseback," and this, notwithstanding the presence of the representative of the British Government, for more than half a century past at the Court of "that State of of the purest water." I wonder to what degree your amusement would rise when I tell you that in Goa, a dependency of the King of the enlightened country of Portugal, a portion of the Ruthkar Sonar caste, of which the late widely-lamented Honorable Jugunath Sunkersett was the recognized leader, and who are the hereditary subjects of the Portuguese Government there, are not, till this moment, allowed to light torches, sit in palkees and pass their marriage and such other processions, &c. The Ruthkar Sonar community had appealed against this uncivilized treatment to His Majesty the King of Portugal, who has long ago sent a favourable order. This order, however, for reasons unknown, is not yet carried into effect. Can a King's order be set aside at defiance by its representative authority, even though it be in a distant country ?

Yesterday a portion of the Ruthkar Sonar caste met at the Mansion House of Venayekrow Jugunath Sunkersettjee, Esq., one of the leading members of the caste, to consider the advisability or otherwise of excommunicating his caste-man, Mr. Hurrychund Chintamon, on account of his trip to England. Without saying anything here as to whether such a step on the part of persons who are not only Justices of the Peace, but Fellows of the University of Bombay, is advisable, I only tell you that at this meeting V. J. Sunkersett, Esq., read a representation on his part of the Bombay community, which he has kindly drafted for the purpose in very courteous language, addressed to one of the members of the Royal Family of Portugal, now in Goa, requesting that the King's order, which is now a dead letter, be given effect to. This representation, which has been approved of, and signed by the members present, is to be transmitted through the Bombay Government.

I hope the Bombay Government will forward it with a recommendation that the Sonar caste at Goa be allowed the same privileges and rights enjoyed by their brethren under their good Government, requesting you will be pleased to make such favorable expression of your views as our Government will feel induced to accord their sanction to the request of the Ruthkar Sonar community, and forward the representation to Goa.—I am, &c.

A RUTHKAR SONAR.

Bombay, 26th February.

NUISANCES AT MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly permit me to bring to the notice of the right authorities the nuisances one has to put up with living on the Mazagon Powder Works ; and I trust these few lines will meet the eyes of the right authorities ; and two evils remedied.

The Powder Works Mazagon Bunder sadly needs repair. Many of the boards are quite loose, and a person walking on the Bunder has to do so as if he was walking on a lot of roasted potatoes. One board in particular has quite worn away, and I apprehend a serious accident if something is not done.

Coming a little closer to the neat little cottages, you hear a lot of *Pariah* dogs howling as if they were moonstruck, and, should it not be a moon-lit night, they howl as if each endeavoured to make the most noise.

If the right authorities will look to the Bunder, I will see to the dog nuisance. A bottle of Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s vermin exterminator will soon make them chime in one last chorus.—I have, &c.

WATCHER OF OTHERS' SAFETY.

Mazagon, 24th February.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 20TH JANUARY.

AN intelligent foreigner who was over here on a visit said to me the other day, "I have enjoyed myself immensely, and shall take home a most pleasant impression of Republican Paris ; but my expenses have been very heavy, so heavy, that I shall think twice before coming again. Are these expenses peculiar to hotels, or is everything in the same proportion ? If, as it seems to me, the cost of living has doubled in Paris during the last twenty years, how do all these Parisianlive, and when do they work ?" Two very difficult questions to answer. Many are the years I have resided in this capital, and many a time have I asked the same questions. It is a very delicate subject to make enquiries on. Some Parisians might take it up as a personal insult, others might take it as a slight upon their national character, few of them look at the matter from a philosophical point of view. All considered, you had better rely on your own powers of observation and answer your own questions. At first sight you will wonder how such a crowd of human beings can roam about the streets from morning till night with no apparent object except that of amusing themselves. At an early hour the cafés and restaurants open their doors to passers-by. These early birds generally belong to the bachelor class—a very numerous one in Paris ; they take a cup of *café au lait* or chocolate, with a pétit pois. Every café worthy of the name deals out these necessary luxuries from 8 till 11 o'clock. After that time the public is reinforced by the late birds, who have had their coffee at home ; the *mise en scène* is, however, changed. The white marble tables are covered with snow-white linen, tempting rolls under napkins, supported on either side by shining silver and polished steel, invite you to partake of that essentially Parisian repast known all over the world as the *déjeûner à la fourchette*. It may here be laid down, as a rule, that no Frenchman, whatever his means may be, ever presumes to sit down at one of these tables without ordering at least two made dishes, one entremets, dessert, half a bottle of wine, and the orthodox démie tasse of black coffee. There are café restaurants which will give him this quantity of eatables and 'drinkables' for the comparatively moderate sum of 1fr. 50 c., or Anglice about 1s. 2d. Here, again, ninety-nine out of a hundred of this public belong to the lazy class, whose business is done by the proprietor of the establishment on this national meal from 11 o'clock till 2 P.M. Between two and four there is a languid look about every part of the city, the cafés are half-full of smokers and sippers reading the morning papers, the shops are all open and brilliantly set off, but the doors remain closed, and there is little or no business done. The people who are walking about look half ashamed of themselves ; if you meet a friend at this time of day you never think of detaining him ; you and he have got something to do which could not be done at ordinary times, something extra ordinary in fact. Gentlemen are walking their dogs, and women tied in these two hours of glaring sunshine. All the life of the capital is in-doors, getting shaved, trying clothes on, taking music lessons, writing letters, &c. ; then, and then only, can you bring yourself to suppose that any of the people you see out of doors at other times are engaged in the pretty little tenant house work. After 4 o'clock the tide of gay loiterers flows in rapidly ; at five, it is full tide on the Boulevards. In the winter season, you must walk at a snail's pace, and slide your body through the crowd as if you were in a Ball-room 'crush.' Private and public carriages cover the wide streets, and the footways throng with pedestrians. All are attired in their best, and looking their best ; all are evidently bent on enjoying themselves. From five o'clock till six the tide recedes, and at half-past six the stray men and women to be found in the streets might easily be counted while walking briskly along. From six till seven o'clock, dinner is the great soul-absorbing occupation. Although this is far from being as favourite a meal as the *fork lunch*, nobody with any regard for his interior economy ever thinks of going without it. An early dinner is a thing absolutely unknown in

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GIFT OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, 27TH FEBRUARY.

It is announced that Her Majesty gives £1,000 and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales £500, towards the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Queen has sent an invitation to the Emperor Napoleon to be present at Buckingham Palace this morning for the purpose of witnessing the State procession to St. Paul's.

Mr. Grant Duff has declined to publish the opinion of the Commissioners relative to the failure of the Bank of Bombay.

Further rioting has occurred at Antwerp.

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed declining.

Fair Dhollera, 8 3/16d.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mail of the 5th instant was delivered in London to-day.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 26TH FEB., 11 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened quiet.

Opening sales	10,000 bales.
Imports	11,000 ,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	10,000 ,,
Oomra	8 7-16d.

LONDON, 26TH FEB., 1-40 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day dull and lower.

Sales	10,000 bales.
On Ex. and Spec.	2,000 ,,
Surats	1,500 ,,
Imports	11,000 ,,
Total day's receipts at the U.S. Ports	10,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	8 3-16d.
Comrawattee	8¾d.
Broach	8¼d.
Dharwar	8d.
Uplands	11 3-16d.
Orleans	11¼d.
Compta	7¼d.
Dhollera not below middling fair, March delivery	8d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£47 to 48.
Hongkong Bank shares	£46½ to 47¼.
Chartered Mercantile Bank	£27 to 28.
Chartered Bank	15½ to 16.
Consols	92¼.
Gold	77/9 to 77/9½.
Silver	60¼ to 60½.

BOMBAY.

CHARITY.—At the Navjot ceremony of his children on Sunday Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit set apart Rs. 5,000 for charitable purposes.

JOONAGHUD.—We see that on the 15th inst. public prayers were offered at Joonaghud for the restoration to health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

FIRE.—On Monday morning a fire broke out in a shop at the Cloth Market belonging to the Hon. Mr. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, which was speedily extinguished.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS TREAT.—The annual treat to the children attending the different Sunday Schools in the island will be held in the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo labourer, while engaged in excavating a rock at Mahaluxmee on Monday, fell from a height of about twenty-feet and was seriously hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

CENSUS.—There is a notion prevalent among the ignorant class of natives at Surat that the object of Government in taking the census is to levy some new taxes on the mofussil people.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ASSASSIN SHERE ALI.—Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd have on sale photographs of the assassin Shere Ali. They have also excellent photographs of the late Lord Mayo and the King of Siam.

POLICE CHANGES.—The changes in the police force, which were to have come into force from the 15th inst., but were postponed on account of their services being required in connection with the Census, will, we now hear, come into effect from the 1st proximo.

MURDER AT RAJCOTE.—The other day a man of the Bheel caste entered the house of a woman at Rajcote, and as she was asleep at the time he cut her throat with a razor, and walked away with about Rs. 300 worth of property. On the following morning the woman was found dead in her room with a pool of blood around her.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.—We observe that there was great regret expressed by the people of Kattywar on the assassination of H. E. the late Viceroy. The sad intelligence was communicated by the local Government to Colonel Anderson, Political Agent, who immediately issued an order to close all the offices, schools, &c., for the day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Viceroy.

OUR ROADS.—The road nuisance is really a nuisance which ought to receive earlier attention at the hands of our Municipal authorities. What with volumes of water deluging a road in one place, and a beautiful absence of it raising up volumes of dust in another, it is really a trial to have to walk through the streets of the "town and island of Bombay." What the very energetic Health Officer and the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the said town and island are doing we do not know. But this we do know, that they ought to turn their attention to this subject at once.—*Indu. Prakash.*

THE THANKSGIVING FOR THE RECOVERY OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

RECENT events have had the effect of calling forth the loyalty of the British people in a very remarkable manner, and in its expression we think Bombay has not been behind any city in the Empire. It was somewhat unfortunate that the day fixed for offering thanks for the Prince of Wales' recovery occurred in the midst of mourning for Earl Mayo; yet we have seen no symptoms that our citizens are not as capable of expressing joy at their Prince's recovery as of conducting themselves with the decorum due to the memory of our dead Viceroy. The day was kept as a close holiday. Most of the native shops were closed, and our principal native citizens attended their temples, where special thanks were offered. The Government offices were closed, and, by spontaneous action as well as through circulars issued by the 'Trades' Association, every European establishment was shut. Special services were conducted in all the churches, and beneath we give abstracts of the principal addresses. In the Cathedral a very imposing ceremonial was witnessed. Possibly at the same hour when the officiating Viceroy and his staff were entering the Cathedral in Calcutta to take part in rejoicing, the Governor of Bombay and his suite entered the Cathedral in Churchgate Street. While the organ was pealing forth a theme of gladness, two Aides-de-Camp walked slowly up the nave; His Excellency followed, in the Civil Service uniform, and wearing the decoration of the order of the Star of India; then came the Chief Justice in full robes; then His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, followed by the Judges of the High Court in their full robes; after them came the Secretaries to Government; and then came a number of military and naval officers in full uniform. The greater part of the nave was set apart for His Excellency the Governor and those accompanying him, and the aisles were well filled by the general congregation. The sight of so many scarlet and blue uniforms among the dresses of the civilians was very pretty. After the organ had ceased playing, the service commenced. On its conclusion, His Excellency and suite left in the order they arrived, the congregation standing as they did when His Excellency entered the Cathedral, and the organist sending forth the well-known "Hallelujah Chorus." We may remark that we understand the collections in the Cathedral were miserably low considering the quality of the congregation. The royal ensign was flying all yesterday on the Cathedral flagstaff, and fireworks were set off in numerous parts of the Native Town.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

THE Rev. Mr. Maule chose for his text John xi. 4. He spoke, first, of the sublimity of the spectacle of a whole nation prostrate before God for a special act of mercy, and remarked that God's goodness had exalted feelings of patriotism into devotion. Then touching on the text, he said though the sickness of Lazarus was an exceptional one, still it was that one whereby God was to be specially glorified; and so of all human sicknesses, their end was to subserve the glory of God, and their effect upon man himself was intended to make him wiser and better, stripping him of all self-deceit and pride, and building him up in the likeness of God! He next spoke of the sick bed of the Prince, and how the hopes and affections of a nation clustered round him as he lay there "sick, nigh unto death." Hence arose the prayers of not England only, but the whole civilized world, that that life might be spared—spared to serve God faithfully—spared for "the glory of God." And the answer to that prayer was conveyed in the words of the text, "That the sickness was not unto death;" for he still lives; health and strength were gradually advancing; tears changed into smiles; prayers into praises. This was why they had met that day to offer thanksgivings, for God had answered their prayer. He next remarked on the special attention which England had attracted at this crisis, affording a striking example of respect for authority. He also touched on the duty of giving thanks enjoined by St. Paul, specially for Kings, &c., and the influence all such had upon the well being and happiness of a people. He next turned to the loyal and religious sentiments which the illness of the Prince had evoked, and which showed that the heart of England, in spite of the fears of some, and the evil hopes of others, was true and sound as ever it was. Mr. Maule commented on the magnificent spectacle which England was witnessing on this day of the Queen, her children, her nobles, and subjects, thousands upon thousands offering their tribute of praise and gratitude and joy—offering the glad homage of thankful hearts, and placing their treasures and wealth before the altar of God. And while we could not witness this scene, we might be sharers with them in its; one in the mercies granted; one in the blessings enjoyed; one, too, in our homage, and in the gifts we might make. Mr. Maule concluded by suggesting that some special memorial of this day might be connected with the Cathedral, which ages to come might point back to as a thankoffering of gratitude and a testimony of the loving kindness of the Lord!

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

At the special thanksgiving service at this church yesterday morning, the Rev. W. Jones preached, and took for his text the first five verses of the 103rd Psalm —"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits; who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies; who satisfieth thy mouth with good things; so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's." Speaking of the providence of God over all the affairs of men here on earth, the Rev. gentleman went on to say—This subject, as expressed by the Psalmist, and especially by David, who wrote the greater number of these psalms, contrasts very strikingly with our mode of thinking and speaking in the present day. We are so accustomed to speak and to think of the laws of nature, of causes and effects, and of agents and remedies, that we seem to forget that there is a Supreme being who sets all these things in motion, and guides and controls them according to the counsel of his own will. But when we open the Book of Psalms, we find that a devout Jew's interpretation of the ordinary phenomena of this visible world is very different from that of ours in the present day; for to him thunder and lightning, storms and tempests, rain and sunshine, snow and frost, summer and winter, health and disease, are so many outward expressions of the will and the purpose of the Lord his God. And although the language of these writers is often very exaggerated, there can be no doubt that they were perfectly right in attributing, as they did, all these things to the will and the purpose of the Creator; for though he has subjected all things to an immutable law which cannot be transgressed with impunity, he has not ceased to be the guide and the director of all things in heaven and on earth. And there are times and seasons, brethren, when circumstances compel us to think and to speak as these servants of God did under the old dispensation. When we are deprived, for instance, of health and strength, and are brought down to the brink of the grave, then we cry unto the Lord in our trouble, and acknowledge that it is in his power to kill and to make alive, to bring down to the grave, and to raise up again to health and strength; then we feel that all things are subject to the Supreme being, and that it is in his power to make all things work together for good to them that love him. Very vividly was all this forced upon us, brethren, a few weeks ago when the heir to the throne of England was brought down to the brink of the grave, and his condition seemed all but hopeless. Then we felt that it was God alone that could help us; and so we cried unto the Lord in our trouble, and he has delivered us out of our distress; and we are met together this day to praise the Lord for his goodness, and to declare the wonders which he hath done for us in his great love and mercy; to acknowledge that he has been extremely merciful to us in sparing our future King, and in raising him up once more to comparative health and strength. When the mournful tidings of his great danger first reached us our hearts sank within us; but we know that his sickness was not unto death, but that the glory of God might be manifested in his almost miraculous recovery. The prayer of the nation has been heard, and he who was trained with so much care and pains by his wise and pious parents for the high and exalted position which in the providence of God he is intended to fill hereafter, may yet live to reign over us in peace and prosperity. The Lord hath redeemed his life from destruction, and hath crowned him with loving kindness and tender mercies. He has had the sad and the joyful experiences of those who have been reduced to extreme weakness, and have been raised again to comparative health and strength; and have been enabled once more to enter into all the joys and sorrows of their fellow-men. May God give us that due sense of this and all his mercies, brethren, that our hearts may be unfeignedly thankful, and that we may show forth the praise of God no only with our lips, but in our lives; by giving up ourselves to his service, and by walking before him in holiness and righteousness all our days, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH.

THE Rev. Mr. Paton preached from the following text, which is to be found in Psalm 47, verse 9:—"The shields of the earth belong unto God." The rev. gentleman delivered therefrom an eloquent, affecting, and thankful sermon, of which we are able to give the following digest:—

The nations of the earth are in this psalm (composed to be sung by the sons of Korah) invited to praise God for his great goodness as Sovereign of the universe. The anthem of praise is a soul-stirring one—"O clap your hands, all ye people; shout unto God with the voice of triumph, for the Lord Most High is terrible; He is a great King over all the earth"—and then the conclusion is, "The princes of the people are gathered together, even the people of the God of Abraham, for the shields of the earth belong unto God, he is greatly exalted." What a song of praise such should be sung for on a day of thanksgiving like this, when a nation is assembled to give thanks to the King of Kings and Lord of Lords for His great mercy in restoring to health, after dangerous illness, the Heir-Apparent to the Throne. It has pleased God to permit His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to suffer from a sickness well nigh fatal, and it has pleased Him also to bring the sufferer up from the dark valley of the shadow of death. We cannot doubt that the discipline of this trial has been beneficial. There is nothing which matures human character and brings out the finer feeling of the heart so much as those providential dealings of God which bring us face to face with the deeper realities of life, death, and eternity. The Royal patient, for whose recovery men this day give thanks, has stood very near to death. He must, we believe, have been most deeply impressed by the trial he has passed through, and we cannot help believing that he has risen from his sickness a truer and a better man. The finer the character the most productive of good must the discipline have been. As a nation, therefore, we rejoice that God is pleased to permit us to believe that what, under other circumstances, might have been looked on as a mere accident of life, has been, under His fatherly care, a good discipline. The Heir-Apparent now knows, from a salutary discipline, the common lot of man—weakness, sorrow, pain. He knows that no man is free from these, no matter how high the station in which God has placed him in this life. He also knows from a real experience how the care of men, how the sympathy of men, but, above all, how a wife's devotion, a sister's watchfulness, and a mother's love, can alleviate suffering. He has learned that, however great and ennobling position, wealth, rank, and power, are, they are but little as real power in true human life, compared with sympathy and pure devotion. No one can have read the accounts of what took place during the Prince's illness, without feeling that he must have risen from his sick bed with higher views of the sympathies of man, with nobler views of the character of woman, with a widened humanity. He must be a truer man. But the nation has interest in this. We are not simply prying into a family circle. We are not praising a Prince, and supposing good because we are speaking of a member of the Royal family. The place where the Gospel is preached is not the place for such things. We speak of them because what concerns him, who will in all probability be our King, concerns the nation, and may influence the national life and interests most powerfully in days to come, alike politics, morals, and religion. The Prince will be a better King for this, because it has made him a truer and better man. He has been taught more of the true character of man by these weeks of sickness than he ever learned from philosophers, or books, or from that vaunted educational process called "seeing life." He has *felt* what it is to live, for there is nothing that can teach this so well as the consciousness that death is near. It is therefore a matter of real thankfulness that the Lord our God has spared and restored to health the Prince of Wales after a discipline so salutary. But there is a higher view than this. The Prince of Wales must have learned much of the power and love of God in his illness. He must have learned that all is in God's hands, great as was the skill of learned men exercised in his case, great as was the loving care of dear friends, there was a time when all these were utterly impotent. They confessed they could do no more. He lay in the hand of God. Man could do nothing. He who was next the highest personage in the land lay a dying, helpless man, but God kept him. He learned, I think, that all is of God. The lesson will surely be a life lesson. The Prince will look now more to Him by whom are all things, and who rules the men and kingdoms of the world. This is cause for prayerful thankfulness to every thoughtful subject in the realm. Again, there is cause of thankfulness to-day because our Queen has been spared the agony of the loss of a dear son, and the country the prospect of peril owing to difficulties which might have arisen from a Regency while a child for King. The country has escaped from political difficulties neither few nor small by the preservation of the Prince's life. We have now to thank God for this. But, perhaps, not the least of the causes for thankfulness is that during the illness of the Prince of Wales we have learned that the British nation has yet a heart. It was almost touching to read of the universal sympathy for the Prince and his friends which was exhibited wherever a Briton dwelt. From every palace and mansion and cottage in the land, at home, from camp and cabin, or far-off lands and on the sea, went up the common prayer for life and health for him. In Britain or Canada, in India, China, Australia, and round the world, wherever Briton dwelt, or journeyed, and had received the intelligence of sorrow, each heart was touched as by the finger of a common woe. Nay more, each felt as if a personal and deep sorrow were impending. It is a good thing in these days of flippancy and change to know that to this extent the heart of the nation is sound. It is yet true to the government of constitutional kings. It is yet *humane*. For, mark you, it was not that we were all touched with the glory of Monarchy or led away with the pageantry of State. It was that we had a Queen we loved as Queen, and a form of government we believed the best for us. This illness made us say so, not in fickle words of adulation, but in true heart-words, and heart-words are true. In India we rejoiced to see men of many nations, castes, religions, and prejudices touched by a common anxiety, and moved to common prayer; and now it is ground of true national joy to know that throughout the Great Empire of India, all, according to the light they have, are met together to give to God the praise and glory due to His name for His mercy to the Heir-Apparent to the throne under whose shadow our country has so abundantly been blessed. "O Praise the Lord all ye nations; praise Him all ye people. For his merciful kindness is great towards us; and the truth of the Lord endureth for ever. Praise ye the Lord."

CHURCH OF N. S. DE SAUDE.

IN conformity with the notification issued by His Excellency the Acting Viceroy and Governor General of India, prayers were offered yesterday at the Church of N. S. de Saude at Mazgi, in thanksgiving for the restoration to health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. As previously announced, divine service commenced at 7 A.M. precisely, during which the choir, composed of gentlemen amateurs, sang a beautiful hymn of thanksgiving. After this, a solemn *Te Deum* was chanted by the Rev. Sir A. Lobo, vicar of the church, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Siqueira and De Souza, and the whole concluded with a solemn benediction.

THE SYNAGOGUE AT BYCULLA.

At the invitation of the Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon, the Jewish community held at their Synagogue, at Byculla, a special service of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the restoration to health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. In commemoration of the happy event, the day was observed as a general holiday, and the Jewish school was closed, the boys also being treated to a holiday.

In order more especially to mark the auspicious event, the Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon, with his wonted liberality, has added the sum of Rs. 50,000 to his former contribution of one lac of rupees for a new High School.

HORMUSJEE WADIA'S FIRE TEMPLE.

PURSUANT to previous arrangement, the Parsees of Bombay assembled yesterday at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the fire temple of the late Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, for the purpose of offering up thanksgiving to Almighty God for granting their prayer and restoring His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to health and strength. A notice, signed by the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S. I., and other trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, was published in the local newspapers, and hand-bills were freely distributed, calling upon all classes of the Zoroastrian community to unite in thanksgiving to God. The result sufficiently testifies their devoted loyalty; for long before the appointed hour, hundreds of people belonging to that community assembled in the temple; and by 10 o'clock the place was literally choked up with the congregation, so much so, that in addition to the large hall and the verandas, every available nook was occupied by the spectators. The number of people could not have fallen short of two thousand. The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Dinshaw Furdoonjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Khan Bahadoor Padumjee Pestonjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Eduljee Rustomjee, Esqs., and other leading Parsee gentlemen of Bombay were present on the occasion. Soon after the arrival of the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the high priest, Dustoor Peshootunjee Byramjee Sunjana, opened the meeting with prayers; and other priests, who where present on the occasion, having performed certain ceremonies as enjoined by the Zoroastrian religion, special prayers composed for the said high priest, at the request of Sir Jamsetjee, were recited, all the members present joined. Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspasanana, Dustoor Sorabjee Rustomjee Moola-Pherozna, and Dustoor Framjee, priest of the Cowasjee Byramjee Banajee's Fire Temple, read brief discourses appropriate to the occasion. They were delivered in a very impressive manner, and were listened to with great attention. The following is the substance of the text composed for this occasion by Dustoor Peshotunjee:—

"O Thou all-powerful and omnipresent Hormuzd, Thou callest what is inanimate into life; Thou art the infallible healer of the highest sufferer from incurable disease; Thou summonest back into existence a man from the verge of eternity; Thou benefittest all who suffer loss; and Thou art the un-een prop of the helpless and the friendless. Thou told us through our prophet Zoroaster, that, for diseases that defy the most skilled physicians to cure, the simple remedy consists in prayer and supplication to Thee. Accordingly Thou, O God of Truth, hast shewn us an instance of Thine promise fulfilled before our eyes. And Thou hast raised Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, from a bed of lingering illness; and Thou hast restored our hearty joy, and given him to his former strength. We thine Mazdiasnan servants, therefore, thank Thee with all our heart; and for this Thy gracious favour vouchsafed unto us, we, Thy humble supplicants, bow our heads before Thee in acknowledgment of Thine grace. O, Thou Essence of Holiness, grant that, in future, in this transitory life, the remembrance of the example of our Prophet Zoroaster, we may pray to Thee with the same fervour and sincerity and be for ever obedient to Thy will. Out of Thine goodness forgive us for our sins. And grant, O Lord, that the duration of the just rule of our merciful Queen Victoria may for ever extend over our heads. Amen."

MANECKJEE SETT'S GARDEN, FORT.

ALL the Persian Zoroastrians in Bombay also met yesterday in Maneckjee Sett's Garden, Fort, for the purpose of offering up thanksgiving to Almighty God for the recovery of His Royal Highness. A singular feature of this meeting was that the wives and daughters of these men, to the number of four hundred, met on same place, sat side by side with them and joined in the thank-offering. Certain religious ceremonies were also performed on the occasion.

MOOMBADEVIE TEMPLE.

ONE of the largest meetings of Hindoos ever held in Bombay was that assembled yesterday at the Moombadevie temple for offering up thanksgiving to God for the recovery of His Royal Highness. The temple stands in response to an invitation sent round in the shape of Guzeratee hand-bills, signed by the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy and Messrs. V. J. Sunkersett, Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Raghunath Narayen Khotey, Poorumull Purshotumdas, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Ramchunder Luxmonjee, Janardhun Gopal, Venayek Wasudew, Gungadas Keshordas, and Narayen Wasudewjee. A very spacious canopy had been erected in the compound of the temple, capable of accommodating several thousands of persons. The crowd was immense. The service was performed by well-known preacher, Trimbuk Gosai. The temple premises were profusely illuminated. Some excellent fire-works were also provided in honour of the occasion. These were let off after the conclusion of the religious service, the Hurry Keertan, or thank-offering to God.

Another meeting account of a grand meeting of different sections of the Hindoo community assembled yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the temple of Moombadevie to offer their united prayers to the Almighty for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The meeting was so numerously attended that it was nearly half its paralled in the memory of the inhabitance of the natives of Bombay. Every available corner of the specious premises of the temple was occupied, and the scene presented by the vast congregation was solemn and gratifying. The celebrated preacher Trimbuck Bawa delivered an impressive sermon and sang songs in praise of the Omnipotent. The congregation was full of joy and devotion. This was followed by a recitation of Gujrati and Marathi hymns suitable to the occasion. The religious service continued for upwards of three hours. The canopy, temple, and tank, together with the grounds, were brilliantly illuminated. Fireworks were also exhibited, after which the assembly separated.

BHOOLESHWUR TEMPLE.

PURSUANT to a notification given in the local newspapers, in the name of Messrs. Gopaldas Madhowdas, V. J. Sunkerset, Nurrotamdas and Veerjeevundas Madhowdas, Soonderdas Mooljee, Dwarkadas Vussonjee, and Khutao Hacoojee, well-known members of the Hindoo community, another monster meeting was held yesterday at 3-30 P.M. at the temple of Shri Samoodri Matta on the Bhooleshwur road, to join in offering thanksgiving to the Almighty for the restoration to health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The road all along the street was so densely crowded as to render impassable. The police authorities had made satisfactory arrangements for the preservation of order. A splendid pavilion was raised in front of the temple for the accommodation of the visitors. Superb chandeliers were hung in and about the temple and rendered the scene an attractive one. The pavilion and the compound were tastefully decorated with green leaves and flowers; and the seats were embellished with carpets and damask cushions. A temporary orchestra was provided for and played occasionally. On the proposition of Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, seconded by Mr. Soonderdas Mooljee, the well-known Luxmon Bawa of Nagpore was requested to perform the thanksgiving service. He began with invocation to the Deity, he delivered an instructive and eloquent discourse. Several stanzas, composed for the occasion in Gujerati by Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnic, were then recited, after which a few original songs in praise of the Almighty, for sparing the life of the Prince of Wales and restoring him to health, were sung by several Shastris in the Sanscrit language. At the conclusion of the business of the day, a vote of thanks was passed to the leading members for convening the meeting, which separated about 7 P.M.

The Parbhoo community of Bombay, at the invitation of Mr. Anundrao Bhaskerjee Soonderjee and his brothers, also joined the general body of the Hindoo community at the above temple, named the temple of Shri Samoodri Matta, to offer thanks to Almighty God for the restoration to health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

SHRI RAMCHUNDERJEE'S TEMPLE.

MR. CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY called another meeting of Hindoos yesterday afternoon at the Temple of Shri Ramchunderjee in Jugjeevun Keeka Street to offer thanksgiving for the restoration to health of His Royal Highness. The temple and its yard were excessively crowded. A well-known preacher performed the thank-offering service from the Hurry Keertan. The temple was tastefully illuminated in honour of the occasion; and every preparation had been made to preserve order among the worshippers. Before the service commenced, Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy, in addressing the meeting, said—"Brethren and fellow-worshippers: I am indeed happy to see so large an assembly of you here to-day, to take part in a ceremony which, I trust, will never be effaced from the memory of the youngest amongst us. It was only a short time ago when every heart in every quarter of the civilised globe was heavy with grief on account of the serious illness of the eldest son of our Most Gracious Queen, the Prince of Wales. With what anxiety were the daily telegrams watched for, to learn the latest news regarding the condition of the Royal patient! Never before for any man was so much sincere sympathy felt by every individual in the British Empire. Every British subject throughout the world joined in prayer to the Almighty Dispenser of Life and Death to spare from death's grasp him who was almost on the brink of the grave. And that prayer, my friends, was graciously heard, and a new lease of life was given to the Prince of Wales. Is not this an occasion for rejoicing and thanksgiving? Ought we not to offer our devout adorations and praises to God, who has mercifully been pleased to listen to our humble supplications? But let not this be a mere empty formal ceremony. If we really are filled with feelings of gratitude, let us advance in loyalty and allegiance to our beloved Queen, and evince by our good conduct and zealous devotion that we are in truth sensible of the very great mercy shown to us by the Almighty." (Cheers.)

SHRI MOORLIDHUR'S TEMPLE.

THE members of the Saraswat Brahmo Samooha, consisting mostly of the reform party among the Maratha Hindoos, performed a thanksgiving service in Shri Moorlidhur's temple, situated on the Girgaum Back Road. The service commenced at noon and closed soon after 3 o'clock, when the congregation marched in procession to the Moombadevie temple and joined the general body of worshippers there.

Another account says that a meeting of the Saraswat Brahman community was held yesterday at 1 o'clock P.M., at the temple of Shri Moorlidhur at Girgaum, to offer thanksgiving to the Almighty for the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The meeting was well attended, and those present offered up their prayers with earnestness and sincerity. Vedmoortee Venayek Bawa of Moregaum preached *kirtun* (sermon) on the occasion. He expatiated on the mercy and goodness of the Almighty, and pointed out the duty of every loyal subject to offer thanks for the recovery of their Prince. At the end of the sermon printed papers containing poetical prayers in the Marathee language were read by the Andrenie. The ceremony was over at three, when the congregation proceeded to the Moombadevie Temple to join the general body of Hindoos in offering their prayers on this occasion. The crowd at the Moombadevie was very large, that people at some distance could hardly hear what the preacher said, but the proceedings were both earnest and beautiful.

THE JUMA MUSJID.

THE Mahomedans of Bombay were not a whit behind the other native communities in evincing their loyalty. They met at the Juma Musjid, the chief mosque, in response to an invitation issued by Cazee Abdool Lutiff Sahib Londay, Cazee of Bombay, and Messrs. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib, Cumroodin Tyabjee, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and Jaffer Sulliman, jun., to offer thanksgiving to the Almighty for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales. The chief Moulvies performed the service; and prayers, consisting of select Arabic passages, appropriate to the object of the meeting, were recited by the congregation. The service commenced at 2 P.M. and continued till a late hour in the afternoon.

THE SYNAGOGUE AT SAMAJEE HASSAJEE STREET.

THE Beni-Israels of Bombay cheerfully responded to the invitation of Mr. Ezekiel Abraham, the Nasi, and assembled in large numbers yesterday at the Beni-Israel Synagogue, situated in Samajee Hassajee street, to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God for the Prince of Wales' restoration to health and strength. The service commenced at 7 P.M. and continued till a late hour in the evening.

THE BORAHS' MUSJID.

OUR Borah fellow-citizens, always peaceful and quiet, were by no means behind Her Majesty's native subjects of other creeds in evincing their joy at the restoration to health of the heir-apparent to the British Throne. Their principal Moollas came to Bombay from Surat specially to join in the thanksgiving services; and their head Moolla, Syed Abdool Cadur Nujmoodin, also came with a large number of Moollahs with a similar object. They accordingly gathered in large numbers at their Musjid outside the Fort at an early hour yesterday. Their thank-offering services, we are assured, lasted all day.

MEETING OF THE KHOJAS.

YESTERDAY morning, at 7 A.M., a meeting of the Khoja community presided over by H. H. Aga Khan, was held at the Jamat Khana of the Khojas. When the full company had assembled His Highness stated that the object of the meeting was to deliver up prayers and thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. He expressed the concern of the nation during the Prince's dangerous illness, and much remarking that the Jamat had already prayed for his recovery, he expressed his gladness that their prayers had been answered. Yesterday happening to be a day of rejoicing among the Shias on account of the Eid Kadeer the occasion of their meeting gave them double pleasure. His Highness then quoted a precept delivered by Mahomed, "That it is a great duty of His followers to pray for the health and prosperity of their hakum (king or ruler) under whose authority they are protected even if the hakam were unjust." His Highness further said that he considered many other traditions of His Highness the Prophet to confirmation of the precept he had quoted. The British Raj, he said, was just and kind, and God would send prosperity upon the empire; and he contrasted, as an example, the state of India with many other parts of Asia where the people are in trouble through famine or mismanagement. Therefore, seeing the British Raj in the deed of dedication of the mosque when speaking of the property which he contemplates being purchased as a Wakf for the musjid out of any possible surplus there might be after providing for the building of the mosque; and provides in express terms for the management or superintendence of the property itself given as an endowment (using the same word "taulyat" as in the Wakufnama). This, he says, is to vest in himself during his life and after his death in the same person, a slight change of which, in description as are mentioned in the Wakufnama, and he adds, he (the superintendent) is to spend the profits of the property in defraying the abovementioned expenditure, including that of repairs to the property. Now it is clear upon the authorities, both Soonis and Shias, that the appropriator has a right to reserve the superintendence of the Wukf to himself, or appoint some one else. (See Baillie's Imamees, p. 214, and Hedaya Digest of Mahomedan Law, pp. 591—593.) I am, however, unable to find any authority for holding that when the donor has specified the class from whom the manager is to be selected, he can disregard his own trust-deed, and name a person not answering the proper description, and, if not named, by the provisions of the Wukufnama, and the appropriator's right of nomination of the person to succeed to the management on his death must, I think, be confined to the class mentioned in the Wukufnama, or the donor subsequently made a will by which, after appointing his wife and two Parsee gentlemen to be his vakils, he directs them to carry out the provisions of the clauses of his will, by the 4th of which he appoints his wife and the said Parsees executors of his garden and bungalows at Mazagon, the testator says:—"Therefore, out of whatever income of the same there may be yielded, outlays being first made for the expenses of all kinds that may be incurred for the said garden and the expenses for such repairs work as are necessary (necessary) for the bungalow and the other buildings, the surplus which there may be shall duly be expended in accordance with all the conditions written in the writings made in the Gujrat (or Persian) language by me." Now, although there are no words expressly appointing the vakils to be managers of the property, this language might well be construed as implying the management in them, were it not for the circumstance that two of the vakils do not fall within the class mentioned in the Wukufnama, and the well-established rule of Mahomedan Law that neither vakils nor superintendents of endowment can act separately (Ameer Ali, p. 593). The intention, however, of the testator may well have effect given to it by construing the words as directing them to do what was necessary to give effect to the endowment in accordance with the provisions of the Wukufnama, viz., by appointing a manager or superintendent, and putting him in possession of the property, a power which would appear to be vested by Mahomedan Law in the vakils *ex officio*. At p 593 of Baillie's Mahomedan Law it is said that when the superintendent dies and the appropriator is still alive the appointment belongs to him, and if the appropriator is dead, his executor is preferred to the judge, and this rule was acted upon in the case reported at p. 17 of S. D. A. Bom., and referred to at p. 507 of the Appendix to Macnaghten. The power of appointment having been thus vested in the executors on the donor's death, and there being no evidence before the Court of any such appointment having been made (although as a matter of fact the defendant Fatima has since her husband's death had the management of the property), it remains to consider in whom, under the circumstances which have occurred, the power of appointment is still vested. It appears that one of the vakils is dead and the other has renounced probate, and by his affidavit states that he had never acted or taken any part in the administration of the estate, and the widow is therefore now the only executrix of the testator surviving and competent to act. At page 249 of Baillie's Digest of the Shia Law, it is said that "if one of the executors should fall sick or become incapable to perform the duties of the office, the judge must appoint a person in his place to act for him; but if one of the executors should die or become profligate, the judge has no such power, the remaining executor is empowered to act singly; the judge having no authority while there is an executor of the deceased surviving and competent to act. But that the point is open to some doubt and difficulty." The nature of the difficulty is not mentioned. The learned editor, however, refers in a note to the doctrine of the Hanifites as being opposed to it. According to the Hidayah, Aboo Huneefa and Moohum mad hold that the surviving executor should lay the matter before the judge, who, if he think proper, may make him sole executor. According to Aboo Yoosaf, he may act alone. Upon this state of the authorities there appears to be no sufficient reason for adopting a different rule, at least where the parties, as here, are Shias, from what prevails in English law, viz., that the office of executor survives and carries with it all the ordinary incidents of the office, among which, according to Mahomedan Law, is the power of appointing a superintendent of a Wukf in the absence of any express provision. The question, however, has little practical importance, since this Court having now jurisdiction over the Charity, such appointment must necessarily, according to the well-established practice, be made with the sanction of the Court. There remains to consider who are the persons eligible for the post of Mootuwalee; in other words, who are the persons included in the term "akriba," the expression used in the original, and which has been interpreted by the English word "relations" in the official translation. In Horace Wilson's glossary it is explained as meaning "kinsman," relations in the degrees recognized by law. In a French and Arabic Dictionary it is interpreted by the French word "pouns" and in Johnson's Arabic Dictionary as meaning "kindred, near relations, friends." Mr. Budrooden Tyabjee mentioned that it was frequently used in conjunction with the words naseeb and khesh, the former of which would limit it to blood relations and the latter extend it to all the members of the family, including relations by affinity, and that he thought it corresponded as nearly as possible to the popular signification with the English word "relations." This is, however, I fear, but to substitute one difficulty for another. In the case of Croik v. Lamb, 1 Coll., Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce discusses the meaning of "relations" at great length, and after apparently coming to the conclusion that it popularly denotes connection by affinity, concludes by saying that "he must not be understood as giving any opinion whether the word 'relations' corresponds within its *proper meaning* persons connected by marriage, though not of kindred in blood; in other words, whether relationship includes affinity." Now, in the note at page 576 of Baillie's Mahometan Law, it is stated that "akriba" is the plural of "kureeb," a derivative adjective from the same root as kurabut; and in the text at the same page where the author is discussing an appropriation in favour of "kurabut," it is stated that it must be understood as including every one related through a common ancestor either on the father's or mother's side up to the farthest back in Islam. Again, at page 246 of Baillie's "Imameea," it is said that a bequest to the "Yuvee kurabut" in "akriba" is to be understood as intended for all known to be of his race (naseeb, blood as intended for all known to be of his race (naseeb, or of the same paternal descent; and the passage from the Roza Tool, which was given in evidence, is to the same effect. It is clear from these authorities that the term "akriba," in a will or settlement made in their favour will be confined to persons filling the character of naseeb akriba, but they doubtless afford corroboration by their very description of the meaning to be attached to the word in those particular cases of the larger and more popular signification ascribed to the word which would include relations by affinity. The question, therefore, would seem to be whether the more technical or the more popular meaning of the word is to be assigned to it in the instrument before the Court, a similar question to that which arises when the word "relations" has to be construed in an English instrument. Now, the reasons for confining the term "akriba" to relations by blood in an instrument under which they are intended to take a benefit are

turned on his enemy and seized his nose with his teeth, roaring out in the best way he could for assistance By this means he secured the animal, and his companions, taking courage, came down from their secure position, and belaboured the beast to death with sticks. I saw the unfortunate man at the dispensary, where he had gone to have his wounds dressed, and was shown the head of his enemy, having his teeth marks on the nose. I believe this is almost an unprecedented instance in the annals of natural history, as a hyæna is well known as a most cowardly brute, never venturing to attack man, but preying chiefly on dogs, carrion, and young children."

ITALIAN PRIESTS.—In a recent issue we published a complaint from the Roman Catholic soldiers at Morar about the appointment of an Italian priest to that station, who was incapable of speaking a word of English. Complaints are rife on this subject, and it is high time the Government interfered in the matter. Are there not plenty of Irish and English Roman Catholic priests to be had to minister to our troops without importing Italians to do so? The system is wrong, and we think that the Roman Catholic community have a right to demand the appointment of chaplains of their own nation. What do English soldiers want with Italian priests at all, and why is their importation to this country allowed for their employment as military chaplains? By all means let as many Italian priests as like come to this country for employment other than as chaplains to our soldiers, but it is neither just to our British Roman Catholic priests nor to our soldiers that foreign priests should have the precedence in their appointment to chaplaincies in India. The employment of foreign priests should only be made use as a *dernier resort* when no others are obtainable, and even then none should be appointed who are not thoroughly conversant with the English language.—*Mofussilite.*

INVENTIONS.

THE under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. Thomas Carr, Engineer of the City and County of Bristol, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for an improved manufacture of wheat flour.

Mr. Thomas Carr, Engineer of the City and County of Bristol, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for improvements in machinery, and arrangements for cleaning and reducing wheat, maize, beans, peas, and other seeds into flour, or semolina; part of which improvements are applicable to machinery for pulverising or reducing other substances.

Mr. James Nelson, Tea Planter of Cachar, for rolling tea leaf by machinery.

Mr. Richard Oliphertz, of Ardee House, Ardee, in the County of Louth, Ireland, for improvements in presses for pressing indigo or other substances, and improved cutting devices to be used in connection therewith.

Mr. H. F. Howell, of Saint Catherine's, in the County of Lincoln, Province of Ontario, Canada, but at present residing in London, England, for improvements in washing, cleansing, and purifying petroleum, and other kinds of oil, and in apparatus for performing the same.

Sir William Thomson, Knight, Doctor of Laws, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University and College of Glasgow, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, for improvements in transmitting, receiving, and recording instruments for electric telegraphs.

DARING BURGLARY AND GALLANT CAPTURE.

THE account reaches us from Meerut of a daring burglary and gallant capture. Between 12 and 1 on the morning of the 7th instant, Mr. Poyser, who is the Veterinary Surgeon of the Horse Artillery at Meerut, was disturbed by a shaking of the outer door of his bed-room, but could observe nothing unusual, though there was a faint light burning in the apartment. A few seconds afterwards he heard some one moving behind a screen which stood across the door, and as he sat up in bed to reconnoitre, was startled by the sight of a man peeping round the screen, evidently to see if the lawful inmate of the room was sleep. In the shock of surprise Mr. Poyser could not tell whether the man was a native or European, neverthe less he bounded out of bed and rushed at the intruder, and seizing him by the throat, as he attempted to leave the room, dashed him forcibly against the door, which had been left open by the burglar. Both fell together into the verandah, and a hard struggle ensued, during which Mr. Poyser was thrown twice very heavily on his back? on the top of some large flower pots, at each falls receiving on himself the full weight of his antagonist. The man then tried to make his escape through the door of the verandah, but the hold on his throat had not been relaxed, and Mr. Poyser, after a final struggle, succeeded in throwing him on his back, and forcing him to cry for mercy. Some minutes nevertheless were elapsed before any assistance came from the servants. Mr. Poyser at last secured his prize with ropes, sent for the police, and had the housebreaker carried inside and searched. In one of his pockets was found a pair of gold earrings which he had stolen from the dressing-table that stood in front of the screen. The man's forage cap was picked up in the middle of the room, and his boots were found in the verandah, carefully placed by the flower-pots, and, as may be supposed, he had nothing but his socks on. He turned out to be a private of the 1-5th Fusiliers, which regiment was then encamped near the church, and was on its march from the Camp of Exercise to Bareilly. His name is said to be Samuel Corbett, an Irishman, about 5 feet 9 or 10 in height. He was handed over to the Provost Sergeant, who lodged him in the guard-room, where he is at present awaiting his trial. From the severe injuries Mr. Poyser received in his head and legs he has had no protection from clothes, he was unable to leave his bed for some days, but we are glad to hear he is progressing favourably, and cannot but compliment him on his spirited behaviour.—*Pioneer.*

LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

THE following intelligence has reached Government from General Bourchier, C.B., dated Lalboorah village, through No. 11 Station, the 23rd February 1872:—

February 20th.—The tribes of Vonolel have surrendered unconditionally, and the whole country throughout which we have passed is completely at our mercy. I dictated my terms to Lalboorah's people in my camp, and afterwards at the village of his mother, where the inhabitants of Chumfai have taken refuge. We spent some time in the village, which is strongly stockaded and situated on the top of a hill six thousand feet high. I gave them twenty-four hours, first, to deliver up the arms taken from the troops and police at Nangdigaon and Monierkhall, or if these could not be procured within the time, an equal number of their own muskets. Second, to send three of their head men into my camp as hostages for the safe conduct of a bill six thousand feet high. Third, to pay a fine of war gongs, ivory, metnas goats, &c. These terms have all been complied with, two of the muskets belonging to the 4th Native Infantry; the remainder are flint locks, the loss of which probably tells more heavily on the Looshais than our own muskets, as the latter are useless without caps. Sepera from yesterday; slight rain this morning; troops in high spirits; our correct longitude is ninety-three degrees twenty-one minutes.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 1st FEBRUARY.

THOUGH snow has not fallen this year as much as it fell in past years, the weather is very cold, and many people have died on the roads.

The decrease in the fall of snow has become a cause of anxiety to the cultivators of land as their prospects of future harvests are failing, and the price of grain is getting dearer every day.

Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Girishk, has sent a letter to the Ameer, to the effect that he has received His Highness' wrist message through Azeez-oolla Khan, son of Shahgha see Nuzeem Khan, of Peshawur, and that he has no objection to refund the money, the expenditure of which has been disallowed by His Highness. His Highness has written to him in reply to the above letter, that if he is ready to refund the amount of rejected items, he should pay it to Azeez-oolla Khan, otherwise another Governor will be appointed in his place.

Roostum Khan, who was sent on 29th January to settle matters between the Kohistan Chiefs, has come back and brought both parties to the Ameer, who has instructed them to avoid the occurrence of disputes in future between themselves.

General Sufdar Ali Khan, commanding the troops at Candahar, has written to the Ameer that Syud Noor Mahomed Shah has gone from Candahar to Shalkote with one troop of cavalry and one company of infantry (this must have been sixteen days ago) to meet Colonel Pollock at that place. Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, Governor of Candahar, said to His Highness that the Syud must have reached Shalkote in eight days, and accordingly Colonel Pollock must be to-day at Candahar.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 24.)

ON resuming his speech yesterday the Attorney-General stated that he now approached the time when the claimant first ventured to face any of the Tichborne family besides Mr. Henry Seymour. There was a correspondence between the attorneys on both sides, having for its object the bringing of the claimant and the family together; but, pending this correspondence, Mr. Holmes entered into a communication with Mr. Radcliffe, and it was arranged that there should be a meeting between Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe and Mrs. Towneley at the claimant's house at Croydon. On that occasion there was a long conversation; the claimant showed great ignorance, mistook Mrs. Radcliffe for Mrs. Towneley, and made other gross mistakes, and the visitors had reasons for not recognising him; but, in the peculiar position of Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe towards Roger Tichborne, they did not positively declare against him, but desired a second interview, which took place. On that occasion Mrs. Radcliffe was not present, owing to her having missed a train. There was nothing in a suggestion which had been made that in her heart she had recognised the claimant as her cousin. On the other hand, having been constantly in Court, Mrs. Radcliffe had had ample opportunities of observing the claimant since, and she had come to a distinct conclusion that he was not that Roger Tichborne whom she had known so well. At the second interview Mr. Radcliffe, Mrs. Towneley, and Mrs. and Miss Nangle were present; and claimant, having an opportunity of speaking to Mr. Radcliffe alone, selects as a topic the visit to Barton-Constable. It happening that the claimant was in correspondence with Sir Talbot Constable, and that gentleman's letters had not been produced, though pressed for; the inference being that from them the claimant obtained much information. The claimant had not the least notion who Mrs. Nangle and Miss Nangle (Roger's aunt and cousin) were. The latter used to talk French with Roger, but when she proposed to claimant to converse in French he declined, saying "that was not in the contract." He was found to be inaccurate and wanting in his knowledge of many of the family when he was questioned about them, their houses, and their localities, and the result was that those present at the interview held that he was an impostor. On the 17th March Roger's uniform and clothes came to the claimant, and he so gained a knowledge of them. The getting together at Alresford of several witnesses—notably old Mr. Baigent who had not been produced—and the hunting up of soldiers of the Carabineers by Carter, who told them that claimant was the man, treated them continually, and spoke of plenty of money forthcoming, and influenced them in every way, were next brought forward. The recognition by the soldier witnesses under such circumstances was commented on, especially the preparedness of the claimant to recognise them. It was observed that, with those witnesses who well knew Roger's French accent, claimant adopted that accent, which he did not use with other people. It was said that the officers who were to be sought as witnesses were approached very differently from the private soldiers, the claimant endeavouring to get information about them indirectly; while those whom he approached directly repudiated him—namely, Majors Philips and Stillman, and Mr. M'Evoy. Much stress was laid on Major Philips's opinion, because, as riding master of the regiment, he had peculiar opportunities of knowing Roger Tichborne well; and on that of Mr. M'Evoy, M. F., for Meath, who was very intimate with Roger—comment being made on the claimant's having said in his evidence that he visited Mr. M'Evoy at "Meath," speaking as if there was a place so called other than the country. Next was introduced the only person of the Tichborne connection who had acknowledged the claimant—namely, Mr. Biddulph, who would be an important witness undoubtedly; the mixing up of this gentleman with Mr. Norris, the dowager's solicitor, and the way in which Mr. Biddulph's name was used to influence one Tucker to advance the claimant money, were dwelt upon. It was pointed out that Mr. Biddulph knew little of the original Roger, and that as regarded him the ground was carefully prepared for his recognising the claimant, though at first even he did not recognise the likeness, but thought the voice and face were like Tichborne; but something said by claimant about certain "deaths-head pipes" convinced him, and that was all. Notwithstanding that Mr. Biddulph was a strong partisan, and had advanced £600 to the claimant, he had thought, for a moment, that Roger's manners were those of a pig-jobber, and that he knew no language except as a parrot. Altogether it was argued that this recognition was of little worth. The narrative was now brought to the witness Cairns and his wife, the boasting of the former that he had converted several officers of the Carabineers, and the singular way in which Cairns himself was converted—namely, by the claimant recollecting Cairns' arm having been injured, whereas Roger was not in the regiment when this happened—so that the claimant again took credit for a knowledge that Roger could not have had: another instance of the same thing was the allusion to the fire in the gorse at Cahir, which had converted Colonel Macdonnon, Roger not being at Cahir when that occurred. The gathering of the soldier witnesses at the Swan at Alresford, and the results as exemplified by their evidence, the preparation, the promptings, the treating, and the money-giving, were next reviewed. It was pointed out that at this time claimant had a list of the officers, the movements of the regiment, and an outline of Roger's connection with it, got from Carter and M'Cann and other soldiers of the Carabineers, whose statements were noted by Baigent and Rouse, and the information thus derived was used with the officers, beginning with Major Hayward, a convert, to whom the claimant spoke with a French accent, while a few night afterwards and before he had not a trace of it. The Major and others like him, it was urged, were converted on very imperfect information. Note was taken of the claimant's declining to see Mr. Weld, a gentleman who had married Mr. Radcliffe's sister; the value of Mr. Marks's evidence, who only had glimpses of Roger in the hunting-field, was estimated lowly; and the readiness of the claimant to meet Mr. Marks, and his reluctance to visit Captain Pothill-Turner, of the Carabineers, were contrasted; and it was asserted that the claimant did not dare to face that gentleman alone. The slight acquaintance of Mr. Scott with Roger Tichborne, and the anxiety of the claimant to see him, and his recognition of the claimant, and the slender grounds for it, consisting mainly of falsehoods, were set forth. It was also observed that Mr. Scott gave his evidence under a totally false impression. The visit of the claimant, accompanied by Carter and Cairns, to Major Norbury, was next entered upon; and it was remarked that there claimant showed no French accent, and said he was advised not to speak French; that Major Norbury saw a number of affidavits in the case, had conversed with Cairns, and was reluctantly converted by certain pieces of regimental information which the claimant gave him, all of which might have been learned from a man of the regiment. In reference to the evidence of Greenwood, the military tailor, the Attorney-General said the claimant's recollection of particulars about letters, were in the possession of the dowager and at the disposition of the claimant. Again, Baigent had sworn that the claimant never mentioned the name of the vessel which was wrecked, or of that which picked him up, but that he had spoken of the Jessie Miller, which Roger could not have known. The state of the claimant's mind and his preparation for the examination at the Law Institution followed, in which it was said that Carter was with him to point out persons he did not know, such as Captain Pothill Turner; that there were many persons present whom Roger must have known—as Lord Arundel, Lady Doughty, Mr. Alfred Seymour—and towards none of whom the claimant showed any sign of recognition. Here the speech stopped for the day.

On the Court reassembling,

The Attorney-General apologised to the jury for any tediousness he might have shown on the day previously.

THE MAHOMETAN REVIVAL.

(W. G. PALGRAVE IN "FRASER'S MAGAZINE.")

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

TURN to the present day, and we see the foreign element in one and all of these departments undergoing a rapid process of elimination by the Turkish, the Christian by the Mussulman. The great military road just completed,—after a fashion, it is true,—between Trebizond and Erzeroom, a work five years back wholly French, has, long before its completion, passed into French hands; the only Christian engineer retained on it to the end having been a native Armenian; the harbour works, civil or military, along the south Black Sea coast have followed suit; while the concessions for similar undertakings promised or made to Europeans elsewhere, as in Syria, may be, persistently thwarted or nullified in their execution. Turkish doctors more and more replace, nor disadvantageously, the normal Italian practitioner; while in the army the growing intensity of Mahometan spirit and practice leaves but a narrow and an uncomfortable berth for anyone who does not regulate his life, professedly at least, by the precepts of the Kura'n and the Sunneh. In a word, the tendency to exclude Europeans, and, where possible, even native Christians, from the ranks of service and public employment, is not less marked than was the eagerness to make use of them and to bring them forward a century ago. That the Turks, once pupils in mechanical art, have latterly become, or fancy that they have become, masters, may be come, or fancy that they have become, masters, may be accepted as part explanation; but the tone adopted on these matters by Mahometan officials leaves no doubt that more is to be ascribed to the 'purism' of revived Islam, and its jealousy of rivalry or admixture.

Lastly, every traveller throughout Asia Minor, Syria, and Koordistan, was formerly expected to note in his journal and transfer to print remarks, not wholly then unjustified by facts, on the declining energies of Islam, evinced by decaying mosques, abandoned schools, and ruined buildings of public hospitality or charity. Much of this kind of book 'stuffing' was, indeed, due to misconception and exaggeration, still the deficiency of new religious educational constructions during the first half of the present century must have been real, inasmuch as it is noticeable even after this lapse of time.

But were I, on the other hand, to attempt the catalogue of mosques, colleges, schools, chapels, and the like, repaired or wholly fresh-built in the last fifteen years within the circle of my own personal inspection alone, several pages would hardly suffice to contain it. Trebizond, Batoom, Samsoon, Sivas, Keysarceyah, Chorum, Amasia, and fifty other towns of names unknown, or barely known, in Europe, each can boast its new or renovated places of Mahomedan worship; new schools, some of law, others of grammar, others primary, have sprung up on every side; new works of charity and pious bequest adorn the highways. The 'wakoof,' or mosque-lands, have latterly become a frequent subject of official or semi-official enquiry; not in the view of resumption or confiscation, but of the better and more efficacious administration to the ends for which they were originally set apart. Meanwhile, year after year sees a steady increase in the number of pilgrims to the holy places of Islam; and, although the greater facilitation consequent on steam has undoubtedly contributed not a little to this result, much must also be put down to the growing eagerness manifested by all, high and low, to visit the sacred soil, the birthplace of their religion and Prophet; while the pride that such a visit to a village takes in its 'hajjees' is manifested in the all-engrossing sympathy that accompanies their departure, and the triumphant exultation of the entire populace that welcomes them home. It may not have been less a thousand years ago; it certainly could not have been more.

Other 'signs of the times' might be added, but they can be fairly reduced to the four already given, or conjectured from them; and all combine in witnessing to the energy and the breadth of the Mahometan 'revival.' Enough to say that from 'him that sitteth upon the throne,' the Sultan of Constantinople, 'Abd-el-Azeez himself, down to the poorest 'hammal' or street-porter on the wharves, it embraces every class, every nationality within the Ottoman Empire, north and south, Turks, Turkomans, Koordes, Arabs, with their respective sub-branches and crossraces; that the recent Circassian exiles, who, on their first arrival, hardly knew a morning prayer or a verse of the Kura'n, are now in Muslim exactitude and fervour inferior to none; and that while all the temporal advantages offered by European protection and support, not to mention the direct persuasion and indirect subsidy of well-to-do missionaries can scarcely, or indeed more truly not at all, procure a single convert from Islam to any form of Christianity, Greek, Armenian, Catholic, or Protestant, on the other hand a reverse process yearly enrolls a very sensible number from one or another, or all of these sects, under the unity of the Green Banner. This in Turkish Asia; while from Africa reports reach us of whole Negro tribes abandoning their hereditary fetich for the religion called of Abraham; and, after all due allowance made for distance and exaggeration, the current idea that the Libyan Peninsula will soon be, what its best portions in North and East already are, a land of Islam, seems by no means destitute of probability.

To sum up, Mahometan fervour has first been thoroughly rekindled within the limits which its half-extinguished ashes covered a hundred years ago; and, next, the increased heat has, by a natural law, extended over whatever lies nearest to but beyond the former circumference.

Now all this should be borne in mind when we take counsel on our Indo-Mahometan subjects; and we should accustom ourselves to look on them, not as an isolated clique, girt in by our power, our institutions, and if need be, our bayonets, but as part and parcel of the great brotherhood that radiates, so to speak, from Mecca, as from its centre, to the shores beaten by the wild waves of the Atlantic on the West, and to the coral reefs of the Pacific on the East; from the confine-steppes of frozen Siberia, to the banana groves of the Malay Archipelago. With more justice than the first converts of Christianity, the Muslim may boast that 'the multitude of them that believe are of one heart and of one soul;' loss or gain are reckoned among them in common, the grievance of one is the grievance of all; and the enemy of one frontier is hated up to, and, where possible, assailed from the most distant other.

So strong, indeed, is the bond of union supplied by the very name of Islam, even where that name covers the most divergent principles and beliefs, that, in presence of the 'infidel,' the deep cuts which divide Sonnee and Shee'ah are for a time and purpose obliterated; and the most heretical sects become awhile amalgamated with the most uncompromisingly orthodox, who, in another cause, would naturally reject and disavow them. Very curious in this respect is the evidence afforded by Mr Hunter; nowhere more so than in the light he throws, almost unconsciously it would seem, on the true character of the so-called Wahhabee movement, spreading from the Rebel Camp of Sittana to Lower Bengal, and re-concentrating itself in the centres of Maldah, and at Patna in particular. Here we have the most simple and rigid form of Islam has ever assumed, namely, the puritanical Unitarianism of the Nejdean Wahhabee, combined with all that the Nejdean Wahhabee as such would most condemn; I mean the superstitious belief in a coming 'Mahdee,' the idea of personal and, so to speak, corporal virtue and holy efficacy in the 'Imam' of the day; and lastly, with the organised practice of private assassination, a practice long held for distinctive of the freethinking Isma'eleeyeh, and their kindred sects among the Rafidee heretics. How far the typical Wahhabees of Arabia are from these confederates and league as myself can best testify. Al Riad I have repeatedly heard the abhorrent phrases with which, almost under breath, as men speaking of something too horrible to mention, my friends characterised the idolatrous reverence of the Persian 'Wakeel,' then resident in the town, for his expected 'Mahdee,' a title reserved by the Kura'n exclusively for God alone. And, for what regards the Imamat, I have twice, once in the village of Rowdah on the frontier of Woshem, once in the town of Jelajil, in the most orthodox province of Sedeyr, been myself invested for the nonce with the character and duties of Imam, and as such have conducted the customary congregational worship. Yet no zeal, energy and persistance than Islam; and every revival necessarily partakes in its measure of the docility of that which is revived.

The Ottoman Government has felt this, and has shaped its course accordingly. Threatened by dangers and embarrassed by difficulties not much unlike those which we have latterly experienced in India, they have met them by a statesmanship, part of which may be taken as a direct hint or landmark to ourselves, part, as it stands, inapplicable to us, yet suggestive of what might be done by us or left undone east of the Indus.

Thus, for instance, while we have had our Sittana camp and its fanatics, Nejd and its wat'ike Wahhabees have played a not wholly dissimilar part on the Ottoman frontier. To these uncompromising foes the Turks have steadily shown themselves equally uncompromising adversaries, with no alternative for proposal but submission or the sword;—and God forbid that we should be more milky to the rebels of the North-West, or ever offer any other alternative than obedience or death to the avowed enemies and rebels of our Empire.

But with Wahhabees and assassins the course is clear. Setting these aside, we come to the more complicated questions which regard the staple, and in ordinary circumstances peaceably disposed Mahometan population. This, too, in Asia Minor, Syria, and throughout the East Ottoman territory, has, with its religious 'revival,' learned to feel and to replay against its grievances; and these grievances, curious to note, have borne an unmistakeable resemblance to those of our own Indo-Mahometans, whose cause has been so ably and judiciously pleaded by Mr. Hunter in the concluding chapter of his work. Old families, once rulers, now decaying in discouragement and neglect; education diverted from its former Muslim channel into courses more or less incompatible with Islam; careers once open to the true 'believer' only, but from which he now finds himself pointedly excluded; public funds once destined primarily and chiefly for the maintenance of the 'straight faith' and its lore now turned aside to other and even to hostile purposes; the whole current of official patronage and favour set in a direction diametrically counter to Islam; last, and worst of all, Muslim law, the law based on the Soonnah, Hadeeth, and Kura'n and intimately and vitally connected with them as a tree with its roots, superseded by codes and courts of 'infidel' origin, and at times of 'infidel' members and ways of practice. None of these were wanting in the Turkey of 1830-54; and though to every accusation a solid cause might have been assigned and a plausible answer given, yet from a Mahometan point of view the cause would have seemed insufficient, the answer unsatisfactory, while the accusation and the grievance would still remain heavy and real.

A little more, another Sultan on the throne like 'Abd-el-Mejeed, another minister at the head of the Sooblime Porte like Reshed Pasha; and a crisis could hardly have been averted. The general 'Revival' was going on and strengthening; the not less general discontent was ripening here and there into conspiracy; and the *alla Franca* barriers of the modernised Stambool organisation were openly menaced by the advancing tide. But the Osmanlee is rarely taken at fault; and though slow to move is sure; 'the lame donkey,' says the Arab, alluding to Turkish policy, 'ends by catching the hare.' The Crimean war and its successes, real at the time for the Ottoman Empire, brought for a space a seasonable diversion of feeling; and before that had passed away 'Abd-el-Azeez was Sultan, and the ship of the state trimmed her sails to the breeze anew rising into a gale.

How the educational difficulty was got rid of, we have already seen at the outset of this article; all that now remains to add on the subject is, that, although the transformation of the non-denominational or 'infidel' into denominational or Muslim schools, was in great measure the spontaneous result of widespread popular feeling, and the necessity of things, yet the Government bore its share in the change, not only passively by the absence of all opposition, but also actively by quietly encouraging it through its servants and officials. Christians of every sect, Greeks, Armenians, and what else, continued to give the education they preferred to their own rising generation, but on their own account; the public method of training for the young of Islam was gently replaced under the direction of Islam once more. We have also glanced at the widespread foundation and endowment of new colleges, schools, mosques, and similar institutions by which the disquietude occasioned through a different employment of the resources of the land was obviated. In each of these measures may be found not indeed exactly a lesson, yet a hint for ourselves; a hint corroborative in the way of Mr. Hunter's opinions regarding Indo-Mahometan education, and which, in substance at least, may me followed out not less satisfactorily on the banks of the Ganges than on those of the Euphrates and the Halys.

The more dangerous discontent of the old and discouraged families of the land, has been in many instances appeased by a judicious allowance in civil, and more often of military employment. A noble, but disaffected Koorde, on his way to Constantinople with a burden of many, nor unfounded grievances, applied to a friendly Turkish provincial Governor of Anatolia for an introduction to the all-powerful 'Aali Pasha, Prime Minister of the Empire. 'For sale; buy,' were the words, written in Arabic, and easily intelligible to the bearer, inscribed on the paper which was given him at his request. A couple of months later the Koordish Bey and his two eldest sons, fine darkeyed youths, the very images of their father and fearing no created being but him, were holding honourable and advantageous commissions in the Turkish army. That this method has not been more often pursued, and the old score better wiped out, is the fault of the blackcoated clique, the Stambool bureaucracy; a fault they may one day have cause to rue. However, to the most urgent cases, conciliatory remedies, of which the above is a tolerable specimen, have in fact been applied; and here again a useful hint, with appropriate modifications, of course, and due regard to time, places, and circumstances, may be taken.

But the difficulty of all difficulties was that created by the application of non-Islamitic law to Islamitic subjects. Law and religion are, most unfortunately on the whole, not less bound up together in the Mahometan than in the Judaic system; and to tamper with the one is to tend dangerously on the other. Yet the ever-increasing influx of foreign settlement, enterprise and policy, with the pressure exerted by foreign ideas and ways, seemed to necessitate some modification in this matter; new tribunals were absolutely required, and the frequent presence of Europeans, or the implication of their interests, direct and indirect, exacted the introduction in one form or other of European law. To use a somewhat technical phrase, the establishment of non-denominational tribunals seemed no less inevitable than that of non-denominational schools; and it was precisely the having recourse to such that the Muslims could not stomach. In Islam, and Islam alone, they lived and moved and had their being; and Islam, and no other, should or could be, they held, their arbiter and judge. Nothing, in fact, had so intensely irritated Mahometan feeling throughout the length and breadth of the land as the new fangled courts of justice; hateful under any circumstances, they were intolerable to the sensitiveness of the 'Revival.' Yet the maintenance of these courts was, in the actual state of the East, an undoubted necessity. How then should the Ottoman Government, which, though secretly leaning to the 'Revival' as to its best ally, yet above all things desired to conciliate each party and offend none, solve the problem?

The problem, like many others, was solved by an evasion; but the evasion was a skilful one. The new courts were left, in seeming at least, untouched; but, the commercial and the mixed tribunals excepted, were conducted, if not exactly on the basis of, at least in fair accordance with, the Sunneh code. Meanwhile all intra-Mahometan causes, all questions of inheritance, contract, purchase and the like between Muslims, all acts of marriage or divorce, all incidents of social or family life requiring legal intervention, were removed from the recently-founded tribunals, and referred exclusively to the 'Mahkemah, the normal courts of Islam, presided over by the Kadee, with the Muftee for assessor, and the 'Ulemah for counsel. Thus Mahometan life, was withdrawn from the dangers and inconveniences of non-Mahometan law, and found itself securer than ever within its own limits; renouncing for good the vain attempt to influence or mould others to itself, it was guaranteed, in return, against being moulded or influenced by them.

Can we derive hence any lesson or hint for our own guidance with regard to our Indo-Mahometan subjects? A preliminary objection must be explained, before this question can be answered.

There are lands where certain phases of thought and conduct seem ever to reproduce themselves invariably and infallibly whatever be the new race and creed that cover the surface of the ground, just as in certain soils the same weeds persistently re-appear, whatever crop be sown there by the husbandman. Thus it is, for example, with Egypt; thus too, and remarkably so, with India. There the sacerdotal superstition so proper to the Hindoo, has re-risen and infected with its taint the super-induced settler, the severe monotheist Muslim; so that we now see the Indo-Mahometan regarding marriage, not to mention other incidents of life no longer as a merely civil and social, but as a religious contract, and investing the kadee, or kazee in his pronunciation, with a semi-priestly function and character, wholly alien from that personage in the genuine conception of Islam. If additional evidence were wanted of this Hindoo leaven, and how far it has leavened the whole lump, it may be found in the fact that within the limits of Hindoostan, the judicial office, elsewhere strictly personal, and in no degree capable of hereditary transmission or successional right, is here often looked on as a matter of birth, and is handed down from father to son. A doubt has consequently arisen in the minds of our own legislators—a doubt justified by local conditions—whether in taking on ourselves in India the nomination and the support of the Mahometan kazees, they may not be assuming, or at any rate be plausibly accused of assuming, the position of active promoters of Mahometanism itself?

But it is not so. The semi-religious or sacerdotal character of the Indo-Mahometan kadee and his functions is purely subjective, not objective; that is, it may erroneously find place in some Hindoo minds through speculations, but no such idea is realised in fact and in Islam. The kadee of Mahometan orthodoxy is a civil officer, holding a civil appointment and performing civil duties, no others, for civil, social, or private life; and should the natural and very pardonable ignorance of a British assembly on such matters arouse a 'Mrs. Grundy' outcry of 'no union of Church and State' against our Indian Government, for doing what as the rulers of a Mahometan population they cannot refuse in justice and equity to do, the answer is ready and plain.

This preliminary objection removed, it may unhesitatingly be affirmed that in what concerns the legal, or, better said, the judicial dilemma, we may, in respect of our Indo-Mahometan subjects, wisely take a leaf from the book of our Ottoman friends. Where plaintiff and defendant, where the parties contracting in marriage or otherwise, or rescinding contract, where testators and heirs are alike Muslims, let such be settled between them in a court cognizant of Muslim civil law, and regulated, as near as may be, after Muslim fashion; and let the legal officers of such courts, from the highest to the lowest, be invested with all the sanction that our own Indian Government—the only one on Muslim no less than on non-Muslim principles competent to do so within Indian limits—can give. A kazee-l-kuza't in each Presidency, with a Sheykh-Islam at Calcutta, nominated by Government, salaried by Government, dependent on Government, and removable by Government—all conditions to be observed, of the Sheykh-Islam and of every kadee in the Ottoman Empire itself—endowed with the appropriate patronage for subordinate appointments, but requiring for the validity of each and every nomination our own confirmatory sign and seal; good Mahometan law colleges and schools, conducted under our supervision, and maintained on our responsibility; these are what would give us a hold over the most important, because the most dangerous element in our Indian Empire, such as nothing else could give: a hold that the disaffection, did it ever occur, of others from within, or the assaults of rival powers, not least of 'infidel ones' from north or elsewhere without, would only strengthen.

Let us 'be wise and understand this,' and not incur the reproach of those rulers too in their day, who 'could not discern the signs of the times.' We can no more check or retard the Mahometan 'Revival' in India than we can hinder the tide from swelling in the English Channel—I am writing on its fair shore—when it has risen in the Atlantic. The 'Revival' is a world-movement, an epochal phenomenon; it derives from the larger order of causes, before which the lesser of race and creed readily are swept away or absorbed into unity. But we can turn it to our own advantage; we can make the jaws of this young-old lion bring forth for us honey and the honey-comb. And this we can do without in the least compromising our own Christian character as a Government or as a nation. The measures required at our hands in our Indian heritage are simply mercy, justice, and judgment; and these belong to no special race or creed; they are the property of all, Christian and Muslim alike—of West as of East, of England as of Mecca.

W. GIFFORD PALGRAVE.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Its unequalled efficacy in diseases of the chest is thus described by Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary:—"I can bear testimony to De Jongh's Oil without any difficulty or nausea, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Nat only in my own case, but in many others I have seen it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight. Its acute and chronic gastric ills, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. KURRACHEE. LAHORE. HONGKONG. | CALCUTTA. MADRAS. AGRA. SHANGHAI.

EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—received per Steamer PERSIA—FRESH SPANISH FIGS, of superior quality, in Boxes varying in weight from 7 to 28 pounds.
Price per Pound, 5 Annas.
Apply to the Godown-keeper of the Undersigned.
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY & Co.
1, Military Square, Fort, 30th January 1872.

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

Per Pound	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
	0 14	1 0

YORK HAMS.

Averaging 12 lbs., per Pound 0 14 1 0
Orders for the above should be registered as early as possible.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

ROBB'S BISCUITS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
ROBB'S NURSERY, per 1 lb. Tin	2 12	3 0
ROBB'S RUSKS, ditto	3 12	4 4
ROBB'S BISCUIT POWDER, per 1 lb. Tin	1 10	1 14

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

TO ARRIVE BY NEXT MAIL.

FINE GRUYERE CHEESE.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Per Pound	1 4	1 8

CHESHIRE CHEESE.

Per Pound	0 14	1 0

STILTON CHEESE

Per Pound	1 8	1 12

Orders for the above should be registered as early as possible.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1862.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
BASS'S PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO H.M. THE Q